

Employment Practice Commission; to the Committee on Labor.

1611. Also, petition of T4g Carl A. Alexis, Jr., and others, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to their request for a speedy return from overseas; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SENATE

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1946

(Legislative day of Friday, January 18, 1946)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Lord of heaven and earth, we, the children of time, turn in gratitude to Thee who from everlasting to everlasting art God. As we pause at the footstool of Thy grace, our hearts are both bowed with awe and lifted up with hope. To a world where evil seems so rampant, may our contribution be a life purged of self, of all impurity and hatred, moved by compassion and by concern for all mankind. Amid pollution, may our own motives be a part of the salt of the earth, in the darkness our spirits be as the candle of the Lord. May the great causes that will mold the future into the pattern of Thy desire and design, that will heal the world and rebuild it, that will create good will and usher in abiding peace, challenge the best that is in us as we serve our brief day and gain the supreme allegiance of our love and labor. We ask it in the name of the Master of all good workmen. Amen.

ATTENDANCE OF A SENATOR

ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG, a Senator from the State of Michigan, appeared in his seat today.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Monday, February 18, 1946, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT— APPROVAL OF BILLS

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced that the President had approved and signed the following acts:

On February 18, 1946:

S. 314. An act for the relief of Sigurdur Jonsson and Thorolna Thordardottir.

On February 20, 1946:

S. 380. An act to declare a national policy on employment, production, and purchasing power, and for other purposes.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed without amendment the following bills of the Senate:

S. 323. An act for the relief of Thomas F. Gray;

S. 400. An act for the relief of Elisabeth Andersen;

S. 543. An act for the relief of Felix Frederickson;

S. 683. An act for the relief of Mrs. Marie Nepple, as executrix of the estate of Earl W. Nepple, deceased, and Mrs. Marie Nepple, individually;

S. 865. An act for the relief of the estate of Agnes J. Allberry;

S. 1084. An act for the relief of John C. May and Eva Jenkins May;

S. 1126. An act for the relief of Alice A. Murphy;

S. 1131. An act for the relief of Jess Hudson;

S. 1400. An act for the relief of Robert R. Rowe, Jr.;

S. 1423. An act for the relief of Charles L. Phillips;

S. 1588. An act for the relief of Mrs. Lona Wilson; and

S. 1618. An act to exempt the Navy Department from statutory prohibitions against the employment of noncitizens, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 210. An act for the relief of Jackson Williams, Mrs. Lora Sally Williams, the legal guardian of Garry E. Williams, a minor, and the legal guardian of James Williams, a minor;

H. R. 238. An act for the relief of Henrietta Silk;

H. R. 1073. An act for the relief of Mrs. Gertrude Verbarq;

H. R. 1850. An act for the relief of Louise Zerweck;

H. R. 2243. An act for the relief of Arthur A. Guarino;

H. R. 2268. An act for the relief of Columbus Thomas;

H. R. 2710. An act to provide for the detention, care, and treatment of persons of unsound mind in certain Federal reservations in Virginia and Maryland;

H. R. 2736. An act for the relief of Norman Abbott;

H. R. 2880. An act for the relief of Fred E. Weber;

H. R. 2931. An act for the relief of Edward Oatneal, John N. Oatneal, Jr., and James R. Oatneal;

H. R. 3360. An act for the relief of Mrs. W. H. (Agnes) Holmes;

H. R. 3513. An act for the relief of Braxton B. Folmar and Mary Inez Folmar, William Ernest Evans and Dora Ethel Evans, Joseph Thomas Avery and Maggie M. Avery, Robert H. Phillips and Hattie P. Phillips, and the legal guardian of James T. Avery, a minor;

H. R. 3523. An act for the relief of Sam Damico and Clint Hamm, operating as the D & H Grocery;

H. R. 3618. An act for the relief of Mrs. Vannas H. Hicks;

H. R. 3751. An act for the relief of Mrs. Theodora O. Anzures and the legal guardian of Bernice Anzures and Andrew Anzures;

H. R. 3757. An act to provide for the public registering of patents available for licensing;

H. R. 4047. An act for the relief of Edward A. Hollis, Sr.;

H. R. 4056. An act for the relief of Mrs. Jud Hendry and her daughter, Gladys Hendry;

H. R. 4074. An act for the relief of Mrs. Jennie Burnison;

H. R. 4297. An act for the relief of Joseph Schell;

H. R. 4300. An act for the relief of the county of Hawaii, T. H.;

H. R. 4545. An act for the relief of George Leslie Dobson;

H. R. 4560. An act for the relief of Nicholas T. Stepp;

H. R. 4844. An act to place Chinese wives of American citizens on a nonquota basis;

H. R. 5121. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Navy in his discretion to deliver to the custody of the State of Arkansas the silver service presented to the United States for the battleship *Arkansas*;

H. R. 5223. An act to extend temporarily the time for filing applications for patents, for taking action in the United States Patent Office with respect thereto, for presenting proof of acts abroad with respect to the making of an invention, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 5453. An act to authorize certain expenditures by the Alaska Railroad, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled bill (S. 50) to permit settlement of accounts of deceased officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, and of deceased commissioned officers of the Public Health Service, without administration of estates, and it was signed by the President pro tempore.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may be excused from attendance on the Senate the remainder of this week, after today, in order that I may fill an engagement in New York City.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the leave is granted.

BILL SIGNED DURING THE RECESS

Under authority of the order of the Senate of the 18th instant,

The PRESIDENT pro tempore announced that on February 19, 1946, he signed the enrolled bill (H. R. 5135) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, which had been previously signed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CHARLES R. HOOPER—VETO MESSAGE RECEIVED DURING THE RECESS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of the Senate, which, with the message and bill, was read, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed, as follows:

UNITED STATES SENATE,

Washington, February 21, 1946.

HON. KENNETH MCKELLAR,

President pro tempore,

United States Senate

Dear Mr. PRESIDENT: On yesterday, February 20, 1946, during the recess of the Senate, the attached message from the President of the United States addressed to the United States Senate was received by me, which I am herewith delivering to you for submission to the Senate at its meeting today.

Very sincerely,

LESLIE L. BIFFLE,

Secretary.

To the United States Senate:

I return herewith, without my approval, S. 1480, a bill for the relief of Charles R. Hooper.

The bill proposes payment of the sum of \$4,000 to Charles R. Hooper, of Washington, D. C., in settlement of his claim against the United States by reason of a personal injury sustained, the loss of his left eye, while employed at the United States Navy Yard in Washington.

It appears that the claimant was employed by the Federal Government in the Navy Yard in Washington, D. C., from May 15, 1890, to October 1, 1895, as a blacksmith, and that, on August 1, 1894, while working in line of duty, his left eye was destroyed by a small piece of steel which was cast off of the hammer of a fellow workman.

After leaving the navy-yard service in 1895, the claimant established and operated a private grocery business. On March 3, 1909, he reentered the Federal service at the Government Printing Office, receiving a higher daily rate of pay than he was receiving at the Navy Yard. He continued in such employment until July 1, 1932, when he was retired on account of age. The claimant is now receiving an annuity of \$1,146.72 under the Civil Service Retirement Act.

Had the Federal Employees' Compensation Act, which was approved September 7, 1916, been in effect at the time this injury occurred, the criterion for determining the compensation, if any, which was payable to the claimant would be his loss of wage-earning capacity. By such standard, it is clear that the claimant would have been entitled at the most, if at all, to but a nominal amount since his wage-earning capacity seems not to have been impaired by the injury sustained by him.

While the loss to this claimant, and his pain and suffering, are to be regretted, they were not such as to prevent his long and gainful reemployment in the Government service, nor were they more than what countless other injured Federal servants have had to endure within the scope of the relief afforded by the Employees' Compensation Act.

For these reasons, I have felt obliged to withhold my approval of this measure.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 19, 1946.

REPORTS OF A COMMITTEE FILED DURING THE RECESS

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of the 18th instant,

The following reports of a committee were submitted on February 20, 1946:

By Mr. ELLENDER, from the Committee on Claims:

S. 1190. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Henry H. Hay; without amendment (Rept. No. 964);

S. 1811. A bill to amend Public Law 277, Seventy-ninth Congress, so as to provide the Coast Guard, at such time as it is transferred back to the Treasury Department, with a system of laws for the settlement of claims, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 965);

H. R. 948. A bill conferring jurisdiction upon the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of California, northern division, to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of all persons for reimbursement for damages and losses sustained as a result of a flood which occurred in December 1937 in levee district No. 10, Yuba County, Calif.; without amendment (Rept. No. 961);

H. R. 1854. A bill for the relief of Thomas Sumner; with an amendment (Rept. No. 966);

H. R. 2393. A bill for the relief of Elsie Peter; without amendment (Rept. No. 962);

H. R. 2670. A bill for the relief of the legal guardian of Kathleen Lawton McGuire; with an amendment (Rept. No. 967);

H. R. 2974. A bill for the relief of the estate of Bobby Messick; without amendment (Rept. No. 963); and

H. R. 3791. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Florence Mersman; with an amendment (Rept. No. 968).

By Mr. HUFFMAN, from the Committee on Claims:

S. 1622. A bill for the relief of Gordon Cole Hart; with an amendment (Rept. No. 973);

H. R. 1489. A bill for the relief of Harold B. Alden and Walter E. Strohm; without amendment (Rept. No. 971);

H. R. 1615. A bill for the relief of the legal guardians of John Buchan and Lawrence Gillingham, minors; with amendments (Rept. No. 974); and

H. R. 2769. A bill for the relief of C. Frank James; without amendment (Rept. No. 972).

By Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, from the Committee on Claims:

S. 1310. A bill for the relief of Saunders Wholesale, Inc.; without amendment (Rept. No. 969); and

S. 1637. A bill for the relief of Herbert C. Rockwell; without amendment (Rept. No. 970).

By Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Claims:

H. R. 3784. A bill for the relief of C. H. Brumfield; without amendment (Rept. No. 975).

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

REPORT ON RADIO AND ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

A letter from the Administrator of the Surplus Property Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on radio and electrical equipment (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Military Affairs

REVOLVING FUND FOR VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

A letter from the Administrator of the Veterans' Administration, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend paragraph 8 of part VII, Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, to authorize an appropriation of \$1,500,000 as a revolving fund in lieu of \$500,000 now authorized (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Finance.

DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a list of papers and documents on the files of several departments and agencies of the Government which are not needed in the conduct of business and have no permanent value or historical interest, and requesting action looking to their disposition (with accompanying paper) to the Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Papers in the Executive Departments.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. BREWSTER members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, or presented, and referred as indicated:

By the PRESIDENT pro tempore:

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey; to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

"Concurrent resolution memorializing the United States Senate and House of Representatives not to ratify any treaty or agreement with the Dominion of Canada or pass any legislation which may provide for the construction of the St. Lawrence seaway

"Whereas the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, on February 12, 1940, passed a concurrent resolution memorializing the United States Senate not to ratify a treaty with the Dominion of Canada for the proposed St. Lawrence seaway; and

"Whereas the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, on January 21, 1941, passed a concurrent resolution reaffirming its position in opposition to the proposed St. Lawrence seaway; and

"Whereas it appears that the present Congress of the United States may be called upon to approve or authorize the construction of the seaway; Therefore be it

"Resolved by the Senate of the State of New Jersey (the House of Assembly concurring), That this legislature reaffirm its position in opposition to the proposed St. Lawrence seaway because of its economic impracticability, its entire lack of advantage as a defense measure, and its detriment to business in the State of New Jersey; and be it further

"Resolved, That the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States, and particularly the Senators and Representatives elected from the State of New Jersey, be memorialized and requested to not ratify any treaty or agreement for the proposed St. Lawrence seaway or to approve or authorize the construction thereof; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be immediately transmitted to the Secretary of the United States Senate, the chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative elected from the State of New Jersey."

A resolution of the Legislative Assembly of the Virgin Islands; ordered to lie on the table:

"Resolution petitioning the Congress of the United States to include in S. 1415 all Federal employees in the Virgin Islands of the United States

"Whereas there has passed the Senate and is now before the House a bill identified as S. 1415 to increase the rates of compensation of officers and employees of the Federal Government; and

"Whereas it does not appear that the Federal employees of the Virgin Islands are included in this act: Be it

"Resolved by the Legislative Assembly of the Virgin Islands in session assembled, That the Congress of the United States be and is hereby petitioned to include in S. 1415, Seventy-ninth Congress, first session, all Federal employees in the Virgin Islands; and be it further

"Resolved, That this resolution be forwarded to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Governor of the Virgin Islands, and all Federal agencies in the Virgin Islands."

A letter in the nature of a memorial from Jane Wooley, of Youngstown, Ohio, remonstrating against the enactment of Senate bill 1508, to authorize the use by industry of silver held or owned by the United States; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A letter from the speaker of the House of Representatives of the Philippines, transmitting copy of a brief study made by him on the question whether members of the present Congress of the Philippines may hold over until the election of their successors (with

an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. WALSH:

Resolution of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; to the Committee on Education and Labor:

"Resolution memorializing Congress to increase the aid to dependent children program

"Resolved, That the General Court of Massachusetts hereby urges the Congress of the United States to immediately pass legislation to so amend the Federal aid to dependent children law as to permit the matching with Federal funds of all amounts expended by States, or their political subdivisions, on account of aid to dependent children; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent by the State secretary to the President of the United States, the President pro tempore of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Members of Congress from Massachusetts."

By Mr. GREEN:

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Rhode Island; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

"Senate Joint Resolution 64

"Joint resolution requesting the Senators and Representatives from Rhode Island in the Congress of the United States to help in every way possible to alleviate the impending shortages of feed and grain for dairy cattle and poultry flocks in this State

"Whereas the shortage of feeds and grain for dairy cattle and poultry flocks which is developing particularly in the Northeastern States may soon make itself felt in Rhode Island; and

"Whereas because of the inability to get sufficient quantities of protein, feed mixers here are being forced to reduce the percentage of protein in their products; and

"Whereas feed from the Central West does not reach New England unless there is constant alertness, and the Northeastern Governors' Feed Committee and a feed advisory committee made up of Government representatives and members of the feed industry are to meet very soon in separate conferences, one in New York and one in Boston, to draft programs to meet a threatening situation: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives from Rhode Island in the Congress of the United States be and they are earnestly requested to make every effort possible to alleviate the impending shortages of feed and grain for Rhode Island cattle and poultry; and be it further

"Resolved, That the secretary of state be and he is hereby authorized to transmit to the Senators and Representatives from Rhode Island in the Congress of the United States duly certified copies of this resolution."

CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY— PETITION

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to present and to have printed in the body of the RECORD the contents of a petition which, in separate counterparts, is signed by approximately 1,000 persons, who are, respectively, students and faculty members of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., and I ask that the counterparts themselves be appropriately referred.

I am not asking that the names of the signers be printed. The petition is addressed to Senator BRIEN S. McMAHON, chairman of the Special Committee on Control of Atomic Energy. Miss Jane Brown, a member of the student body of Washington University, was sent to the National Capital to present the petition

to the members of the committee and to the Senator from Missouri.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the petition will be received and appropriately referred, and the contents of the petition, without the names, will be printed in the RECORD.

The petition was referred to the Special Committee on Atomic Energy and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Approving the growing opposition to the May-Johnson bill, we, the undersigned, hereby register our opposition to the principles of secrecy, monopoly, and arbitrary control as embodied in this act, and oppose the inclusion of these principles in any subsequent bill on atomic energy.

In view of the international implications of atomic-energy control, we advocate:

1. That any legislation on the control of atomic energy be preceded by adequate public hearings.
2. That control be vested in a board whose powers and limitations are clearly specified and which includes both scientists and lay civilians.
3. That no limitations be placed upon the free dissemination of basic scientific information.
4. That the control board be subject to any agency established within the United Nations Organization for international control of atomic power.

NATIONAL REPRESENTATION FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—LETTER OF PROGRESSIVE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to present for appropriate reference and to have printed in the RECORD a letter I have received from the corresponding secretary of the Progressive Citizens' Association of Georgetown, Washington, D. C., stating that a resolution had been adopted by that association taking a stand in favor of the so-called Summers-Capper amendment to the Constitution for national representation of the District of Columbia.

There being no objection, the letter was received, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PROGRESSIVE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION
OF GEORGETOWN,
Washington, D. C., February 18, 1946.
Senator ARTHUR CAPPER,
Senate District Committee,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR CAPPER: The Progressive Citizens' Association of Georgetown, at its regular February meeting, unanimously adopted a resolution urging that the Summers-Capper amendment to the Constitution for national representation of the District of Columbia, be adopted as originally written and without any amendments.

The association is wholeheartedly behind your efforts to secure representation for the residents of Washington and the District of Columbia.

Very truly yours,
VIRGINIA S. GAENEY,
Corresponding Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS OF VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF EMPORIA, KANS., RELATING TO RENT CONTROLS

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to present for appropriate reference and printing in the RECORD, resolutions adopted by Lowry-Funston Post, No. 1980, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Emporia, Kans. The post urges

the Office of Price Administration to impose rent controls upon residential and business properties in Emporia, Kans.

There being no objection, the resolutions were received, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas increases in rents of residential properties in the city of Emporia, Kans., have been unwarrantedly advanced without any increase in facilities or improvements in properties; and

Whereas many landlords, to increase rents without creating a howl, have ordered out present tenants, then doubled or tripled the rent and sought and obtained new tenants, much to the discomfort, expense, and loss of valuable time to the evicted tenants: Therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the considered judgment of the members of Lowry-Funston Post, No. 1980, here assembled, that an urgent invitation be extended to the Office of Price Administration to impose rent control upon residential and business properties in the district of Emporia, Kans.; and be it further

Resolved, That since many veterans returning from war fronts are the victims of conscienceless profiteers in rental fields, and that many are forced either to pay rents beyond their proper earning capacities or, in other cases just as reprehensible, are forced to offer and advertise bonuses for the privilege of securing a house or apartment at unwarranted rent levels, that we urge haste on the part of the Office of Price Administration in declaring this an emergency area and moving in and ordering price controls.

THE BUENOS AIRES AHORA AND SPRUILLE BRADEN

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, a number of Senators have received from the Buenos Aires publication *Ahora* clippings of an article attacking Assistant Secretary of State Spruille Braden. I call the Senate's attention to the fact that during the month of January 1946 the United States Embassy in Buenos Aires, acting on instructions from Washington, released to the press German documents implicating *Ahora* in the receipt of largess from the German Government. References to the receipt of German subsidies by *Ahora* and other Argentine newspapers are also made on page 57 of the recent Blue Book issued by the State Department.

I wish to make it a matter of record that *Ahora* is making these attacks as an evidence of its displeasure over the exposure of its Nazi connections, and I, therefore, request that the two letters, which I send to the desk, be printed as a part of my remarks at this point.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

BUENOS AIRES, January 29, 1946.
Mr. ARTHUR CAPPER,
Senate Office Building, Washington,
D. C., Estados Unidos de America.

DEAR SIR: Herewith we enjoying ourselves in sending you the latest article published in *Ahora* which demonstrates that Mr. Spruille Braden has failed to tell the truth about our magazine. Per ship we are sending you the four whole issues of *Ahora* which treated this matter. In these ones we have made some serious imputations which were not and shall be not rectifiable neither by Mr. Braden nor by the United States of America Embassy at Argentina.

Yours very truly,
PERIODICO ILUSTRADO AHORA.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 20, 1946.

The Honorable ARTHUR CAPPER,

United States Senate.

MY DEAR SENATOR CAPPER: Thank you for your letter of February 13, 1946, enclosing a letter of January 29 to you from the Argentine magazine *Ahora*, with some pages of its January 29 issue.

You are right in making out that the editor is jumping on me. However, this is not surprising since, as you probably know, our Embassy in Buenos Aires released last January some material, found by our people in Germany, implicating *Ahora* as a recipient of largess from the German Government. The disclosure of this fact appears to have greatly irritated the editor of *Ahora*.

I appreciate your generous expression of confidence.

Sincerely yours,

SPRUILLE BRADEN,
Assistant Secretary.

LETTER FROM DR. J. D. ROGERS IN OPPOSITION TO COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I wish to read into the RECORD a letter I have received from Dr. J. D. Rogers, Marysville, Kans., in which he expresses his opposition to compulsory military training. His letter is as follows:

Who is clamoring for universal military training? No one but the brass hats who have something to gain. If this should become a law, in a very short time this Nation would be confronted with the military intrigue which obtains in all nations where there is universal military training. We will have introduced the military into our politics; so like the story of past history in other nations, we will have the military party and the labor party.

Certainly this Nation needs ample facilities to guard against the selfish motives of greedy men who compose the military parties of other nations. From the lessons learned in this last war, we are very certain that the next war will be waged by a few scientists and with such speed that it will be over almost before it has commenced. It would be over long before it has commenced. It would be over long before a large army could even get its pants on, even though equipped with zippers. The money required for the support and maintenance of a large army had better be spent on scientific developments, and the building and maintenance of machines for the purpose of guarding against aggression.

J. D. ROGERS, O. D.

MARYSVILLE, KANS.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. GURNEY, from the Committee on Military Affairs:

S. 1746. A bill to govern distribution of war trophies; with amendments (Rept. No. 984).

By Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs:

H. R. 3755. A bill to establish an Optometry Corps in the Medical Department of the United States Army; with amendments (Rept. No. 985).

By Mr. THOMAS of Utah, from the Committee on Military Affairs:

H. J. Res. 243. Joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to General of the Army George C. Marshall, and the members of the Army of the United States who have fought under his direction during the wars; and providing that the President of the United States shall cause a medal to be struck to be presented to General Marshall in the name of the people of the United States of America; with amendments (Rept. No. 983).

By Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, from the Committee on Indian Affairs:

S. 1043. A bill to set aside certain lands in Oklahoma in trust for the Indians of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indian Reservation; without amendment (Rept. No. 976);

S. 1085. A bill to provide for payment of travel and other expenses of members of the tribal council, business committees, or other tribal organizations, of the Osage Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma; without amendment (Rept. No. 977); and

H. R. 341. A bill relating to the status of Keetoowah Indians of the Cherokee Nation in Oklahoma, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 978).

By Mr. O'MAHONEY, from the Committee on Indian Affairs:

H. R. 4027. A bill authorizing sale of the allotment of LeRoy Milliken on the Crow Indian Reservation, Mont.; without amendment (Rept. No. 979);

H. R. 4034. A bill authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Alice Yariott Othermedicine; without amendment (Rept. No. 980); and

H. R. 4035. A bill authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Wilbert Keiser; without amendment (Rept. No. 981).

By Mr. TYDINGS, from the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs:

S. 965. A bill to amend the Alaska game law; with an amendment (Rept. No. 982).

TEMPORARY HOUSING UNITS FOR VETERANS AND THEIR FAMILIES—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, from the Committee on Education and Labor, I ask unanimous consent to report favorably with amendments the bill (S. 1821), to amend section 502 of the act entitled "An act to expedite the provision of housing in connection with national defense, and for other purposes," approved October 14, 1940, as amended, so as to authorize the appropriation of funds necessary to provide an additional 100,000 temporary housing units for distressed families of servicemen and for veterans and their families, and I submit a report (No. 986) thereon. The purpose of this bill is to authorize an additional appropriation of \$250,000,000 to build 100,000 housing units for distressed families of servicemen and for veterans and their families. Because of the importance of this bill I should like to give notice that early next week I shall move its consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the report will be received and the bill placed on the calendar.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. MCKELLAR:

S. 1849. A bill to authorize the President to appoint Lt. Gen. Walter B. Smith to the office of Ambassador to Russia, without affecting his military status and perquisites; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KILGORE (for himself, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. FULBRIGHT, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. THOMAS of Utah, and Mr. FERGUSON):

S. 1850. A bill to promote the progress of science and the useful arts, to secure the national defense, to advance the national health and welfare, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. VANDENBERG:

S. 1851. A bill to extend the statute of limitations with respect to suits by certain customs officers and employees for extra pay for Sunday and holiday services; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OVERTON:

S. 1852. A bill for the relief of Arlis Earl Teekell, a minor; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina (for himself and Mr. MAYBANK):

S. 1853. A bill for the relief of Margaret J. Johnson; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WALSH:

S. 1854. A bill to establish the civilian position of academic dean of the Postgraduate School of the Naval Academy and compensation therefor; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

S. 1855. A bill to provide for the reimbursement of the town of Watertown, Mass., for the loss of taxes on certain property in such town acquired by the United States for use for military purposes; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HATCH:

S. 1856. A bill to reserve for the use of the United States all deposits of fissionable materials contained in the public lands; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

(Mr. HATCH (by request) also introduced Senate bill 1857, to authorize the availability for certain necessary administrative expenses of appropriations for the Department of the Interior, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, and appears under a separate heading.)

AVAILABILITY FOR CERTAIN NECESSARY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, by request of former Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Ickes, I ask unanimous consent to introduce for appropriate reference a bill to authorize the availability for certain necessary administrative expenses of appropriations for the Interior Department. I request that a letter from Mr. Ickes dated February 6, 1946, explaining the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the bill will be received and appropriately referred, and without objection, the letter will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 1857) to authorize the availability for certain necessary administrative expenses of appropriations for the Department of the Interior, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

The letter presented by Mr. HATCH was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, D. C., February 6, 1946.

HON. KENNETH MCKELLAR,

President of the Senate.

MY DEAR SENATOR MCKELLAR: There is transmitted herewith a draft of a proposed bill to authorize expenditures to be made from appropriations for field work of the Department of the Interior for the hire, with or without personal services, of boats, work animals, and animal-drawn and motor-propelled vehicles and equipment; to authorize expenditures from appropriations for contingent expenses of the Department, to the extent specified therein, for the payment of damages to private property (not to exceed \$500 in any one case) caused by the negligent operation of motor vehicles covered by the contingent expense item; and to authorize the Department, in the administration of the Connally "Hot Oil" Act, to cooperate with

other Federal authorities and with State authorities. I request that the proposed bill be referred to the appropriate committee for consideration, and recommend its enactment.

Authority for the hire of work animals and animal-drawn and motor-propelled vehicles and equipment has been provided in annual appropriation acts for this Department for the past 20 years, the authorization being designated in each of the acts as section 2. From 1927 to 1935, inclusive, the authority applied specifically to appropriations for the General Land Office, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Geological Survey, and the National Park Service. In 1936 the Bureau of Mines was added, following its transfer to the Department, and beginning in 1940 the provision was made generally applicable to all appropriations for field work contained in the annual appropriation acts for the Department. In 1944 the provision was again changed to include boats in order that similar authority carried in appropriations for the Fish and Wildlife Service might be eliminated. It is necessary that this authorization be continued, as expenditures for these purposes are required in the field work of the various bureaus and offices of the Department and are in the interest of economy and efficiency of operations.

Authority for the payment of damages to private property by automobiles operated and maintained out of contingent expense funds has been provided in the appropriations for contingent expenses made each year, beginning with the fiscal year 1923. This authorization has been used only five or six times during the past 10 years and payments made have been small, averaging from ten to fifteen dollars each. Continuation of the authority is desired to permit prompt settlement of claims and to avoid the necessity of obtaining a separate appropriation in each instance.

Authority to cooperate with Federal and State agencies in matters pertaining to the production and conservation of oil and gas is essential to the successful administration and enforcement of the Connally "Hot Oil" Act. This authority has been included regularly by the Congress in the appropriation acts for this Department since the fiscal year 1940.

I wish to stress the fact that the draft of bill here transmitted seeks to confer no new powers on the Department of the Interior. The authorizations here sought are necessary adjuncts to the duties now imposed by law upon the Department and, I may add, are, for the most part, fairly to be implied from existing statutes. Their express reiteration in specific, as well as permanent, form is desired because of the difficulty of accurately forecasting what may or may not be determined, in the consideration of appropriation bills, to be subject to points of order.

This proposed legislation has been prepared in collaboration with the Bureau of the Budget and is transmitted at its suggestion.

Sincerely yours,

HAROLD L. ICKES,
Secretary of the Interior.

AMENDMENT OF EMPLOYEES COMPENSATION ACT

Mr. FULBRIGHT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 1325) to amend the act entitled "An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," as amended, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

CLAIM OF GEORGE McDONOUGH—WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the files and

affidavits accompanying Senate bill 962, for the relief of George McDonough, Seventy-seventh Congress, first session, filed by my predecessor, Senator Lodge, on February 26, 1941, be withdrawn from the files of the Senate, and returned to George McDonough, in whose behalf the bill was introduced. No adverse action was taken by the Senate on the bill, and the claimant would like to have his affidavits returned to him in order that he may use them elsewhere.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles and referred as indicated:

H. R. 210. An act for the relief of Jackson Williams, Mrs. Lora Sally Williams, the legal guardian of Garry E. Williams, a minor, and the legal guardian of James Williams, a minor;

H. R. 238. An act for the relief of Henrietta Silk;

H. R. 1073. An act for the relief of Mrs. Gertrude Verbar;

H. R. 1850. An act for the relief of Louise Zerweck;

H. R. 2243. An act for the relief of Arthur A. Guarino;

H. R. 2288. An act for the relief of Columbus Thomas;

H. R. 2736. An act for the relief of Norman Abbott;

H. R. 2880. An act for the relief of Fred E. Weber;

H. R. 2931. An act for the relief of Edward Oatneal, John N. Oatneal, Jr., and James R. Oatneal;

H. R. 3360. An act for the relief of Mrs. W. H. (Agnes) Holmes;

H. R. 3513. An act for the relief of Braxton B. Folmar and Mary Inez Folmar, William Ernest Evans and Dora Ethel Evans, Joseph Thomas Avery and Maggie M. Avery, Robert H. Phillips and Hattie P. Phillips, and the legal guardian of James T. Avery, a minor;

H. R. 3523. An act for the relief of Sam Damico and Clint Hamm, operating as the D and H Grocery;

H. R. 3618. An act for the relief of Mrs. Vannas H. Hicks;

H. R. 3751. An act for the relief of Mrs. Theodora O. Anzures and the legal guardian of Bernice Anzures and Andrew Anzures;

H. R. 4047. An act for the relief of Edward A. Hollis, Sr.;

H. R. 4056. An act for the relief of Mrs. Jud Hendry and her daughter, Gladys Hendry;

H. R. 4074. An act for the relief of Mrs. Jennie Burnison;

H. R. 4297. An act for the relief of Joseph Schell;

H. R. 4300. An act for the relief of the county of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii;

H. R. 4545. An act for the relief of George Leslie Dobson; and

H. R. 4560. An act for the relief of Nicholas T. Stepp; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 2710. An act to provide for the detention, care, and treatment of persons of unsound mind in certain Federal reservations in Virginia and Maryland; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3757. An act to provide for the public registering of patents available for licensing; and

H. R. 5223. An act to extend temporarily the time for filing applications for patents, for taking action in the United States Patent Office with respect thereto, for preventing proof of acts abroad with respect to the making of an invention, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Patents.

H. R. 4844. An act to place Chinese wives of American citizens on a nonquota basis; to the Committee on Immigration.

H. R. 5121. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Navy in his discretion to deliver to the custody of the State of Arkansas the silver service presented to the United States for the battleship *Arkansas*; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. R. 5453. An act to authorize certain expenditures by the Alaska Railroad, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs.

PRINTING OF STUDY OF WARTIME RECORD OF STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS (S. DOC. NO. 136)

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, a short time ago Miss Rosa Lee Swafford, who is a research assistant in the office of the minority conference of the United States Senate, completed a study of wartime strikes and lock-outs, their number, duration, and the reasons for them. It is a very complete objective study, and inasmuch as the Senate Committee on Education and Labor is now considering a number of labor relations bills, it seems to me that the information warrants presentation and printing as a Senate document. I ask unanimous consent that the study be printed as a Senate document, with illustrations.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BALL. I yield.

Mr. HILL. Reserving the right to object, as I understand, the distinguished Senator from Minnesota consulted with the distinguished majority leader, the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], about this matter.

Mr. BALL. I did.

Mr. HILL. And the Senator from Kentucky advised that he had no objection, did he not?

Mr. BALL. That is correct.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, may I ask who made the study?

Mr. BALL. Miss Rosa Lee Swafford.

Mr. AIKEN. Who is she?

Mr. BALL. As I understand, she is a graduate student. She is doing graduate work in the university and is a research assistant in the office of the minority conference.

Mr. AIKEN. I do not happen to know the lady. I hope that the study is impartial, if it is to be printed as a Senate document.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Minnesota? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

ADDITIONAL COPIES OF PART 6 OF HEARINGS BEFORE SENATE COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE PRODUCTION, TRANSPORTATION, AND MARKETING OF WOOL

Mr. O'MAHONEY submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 55), which was referred to the Committee on Printing:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That in accordance with paragraph 3 of section 2 of the Printing Act, approved March 1, 1907, the Senate Special Committee to Investigate the Production, Transportation, and Marketing of

Wool be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to have printed for its use 4,000 additional copies of part 6 of the hearings held before the said special committee during the first session, Seventy-ninth Congress, relative to the investigation of the production, transportation, and marketing of wool.

**POLAND'S RIGHT TO INDEPENDENCE—
ADDRESS BY SENATOR WALSH**

[Mr. WALSH asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a radio address entitled "Poland's Right to Independence," recently delivered by him over Station WSPR in Springfield, Mass., which appears in the Appendix.]

**HOUSING FOR TOMORROW—ARTICLE BY
SENATOR MEAD**

[Mr. TUNNELL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article entitled "Housing for Tomorrow," written by Senator Mead and published in the Winter 1946 issue of Housing Progress, which appears in the Appendix.]

**ADDRESS BY JOHN W. SNYDER BEFORE
ECONOMIC CLUB OF DETROIT**

[Mr. BARKLEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an address delivered by Hon. John W. Snyder, Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion, before the Economic Club of Detroit, Mich., on February 18, 1946, which appears in the Appendix.]

**ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY—STATEMENT
BY SECRETARY WALLACE BEFORE
SENATE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS**

[Mr. HILL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a statement made by Hon. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Commerce, on the subject of the St. Lawrence Waterway, before a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, February 21, 1946, which appears in the Appendix.]

**STATEMENT BY MAURICE R. FRANKS BEFORE
THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON
EDUCATION AND LABOR**

[Mr. MORSE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a statement on labor relations made by Maurice R. Franks before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor on January 31, 1946, which appears in the Appendix.]

**ADDRESS BY EUGENE A. ROSE AT TESTI-
MONIAL DINNER TO MAYOR O'DWYER**

[Mr. MEAD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an address delivered by Eugene A. Rose, at the testimonial dinner to Mayor O'Dwyer, New York City, January 17, 1946, which appears in the Appendix.]

**EXCESSIVE FREIGHT RATES ON GOVERN-
MENT MATERIALS—EDITORIALS FROM
THE WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS**

[Mr. WHEELER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an editorial entitled "United States Pays the Freight," published in the Washington Daily News of February 15, 1946, and an editorial entitled "Locking the Barn," published in the Washington Daily News of February 16, 1946, which appear in the Appendix.]

**THE NATIONAL HOUSING PROGRAM—
EDITORIAL COMMENT**

[Mr. BRIDGES asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record four editorials dealing with the national housing program, one from the New York Times, one from the Washington Post, one from the Wall Street Journal, and one from the Baltimore Sun, which appear in the Appendix.]

**PRICE ADMINISTRATOR—NOMINATION OF
PAUL A. PORTER**

As in executive session,
Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, I ask unanimous consent to report favorably the nomination of Paul A. Porter to be Administrator of the Office of Price Administration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the report will be received.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, inasmuch as it is necessary that Mr. Porter assume charge of the OPA because Mr. Bowles, as we all know, is leaving for another position, and inasmuch as the whole question of OPA and its extension is now pending before the House of Representatives, and soon will be before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, I ask unanimous consent, as in executive session, that Mr. Porter's nomination may be considered and confirmed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I understand the nomination is reported with the unanimous approval of the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. BARKLEY. It is, Mr. Porter appeared before the committee this morning, and members of the committee asked him various questions, the answers to which satisfied the committee as to Mr. Porter's qualifications, and the nomination was unanimously ordered reported.

I should not ask for immediate action on the nomination except that the change from the position which Mr. Porter has been holding, as Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, to the OPA, the position held by Mr. Bowles, makes it essential that as soon as possible Mr. Porter take charge of the administration of the OPA.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I quite agree with the distinguished Senator from Kentucky that it is advisable that there should be a chairman of the OPA qualified in the legal sense. I have no objection.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I should like to ask the distinguished majority leader a question or two. In the questioning by members of the committee, was any question propounded as to how Mr. Porter felt about the continuance of the cost-absorption plan?

Mr. BARKLEY. No; no question was asked about that, because that matter will come up when the whole OPA situation is before the committee. Mr. Porter was asked by a number of members of the committee what his attitude was toward speeding up decisions in the OPA, so that those involved might know as soon as possible what the decisions would be. I think he satisfied the committee on that score, while he could not commit himself on any particular matter with which he was not familiar.

Mr. WHERRY. In the questioning of Mr. Porter was there any discussion of the maximum average price regulation which is now in effect, and which is causing so much difficulty with the production of clothing?

Mr. BARKLEY. No; no questions were asked about that. Obviously Mr.

Porter could not have given answers in regard to those matters, because he will have to dig into them himself.

Mr. WHERRY. It is my understanding that Mr. Porter has been one of Mr. Bowles' deputies all through these years.

Mr. BARKLEY. No; at the beginning of OPA Mr. Porter was in charge of the Division of Rents of the OPA, but he has not been a deputy of Mr. Bowles, so far as I know. He has been Chairman of the Communications Commission, and that certainly is not connected in any way with Mr. Bowles' office.

Mr. WHERRY. Am I to understand, then, that Mr. Porter has not had any connection at all with the Office of Price Administration?

Mr. BARKLEY. I said he was connected with it in the early days. He was in charge of the Rent Division of the OPA at the beginning, or soon after the beginning, of the OPA.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I do not intend to object, because I feel that expediting confirmation of the appointee will be in the interest of the public. I wish to say to the distinguished majority leader that I feel that those who administer the OPA and the Price Stabilization Act should be men who are conscious of production rather than prices.

Mr. President, I sincerely trust that Mr. Porter, when his nomination shall have been confirmed, will recognize that we need to obtain production. It has been found from evidence adduced in the Small Business Committee that in order to get production we should rescind MAP, and that if we are to have a flexible pricing system, the cost absorption policy should be terminated. While I shall not object to the confirmation of the nomination, I trust that as the majority leader works with the administration, in the continuance of the OPA or any part of it, he will emphasize the arguments set forth in the report recently filed by five members of the Small Business Committee which stated that the paramount thing in this country today is to get maximum production.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I have not had a chance to read that report. Therefore I would not want to comment on it. But I wish to say that Mr. Porter is one of the most broadminded and fairminded men I have known in connection with the Government of the United States. He did say in the committee that he felt very keenly that under the new wage and price set-up which has been inaugurated the question of production entered into the picture, and that so far as he was concerned he hoped to be able to work it out so as to take care not only of the general situation in regard to cost of production, but in addition to that, hardship cases that would be brought to his attention.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. REED. I want to join with the Senator from Kentucky in expressing the hope that there will be no objection to the immediate consideration of the nomination of Paul Porter. I think replacing Mr. Bowles as head of the OPA by Mr. Porter will result in great improvement. Knowing Mr. Porter quite

well, and having had considerable experience with him, I look for a definite improvement in the administration of it.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I do not wish to draw any comparison between Mr. Bowles and Mr. Porter, but I am emphatic in saying that Mr. Porter's appointment to this position is a good appointment.

Mr. REED. If I may say so, I think that almost any change will be for the better.

Mr. BARKLEY. I hope the Senator will not provoke me by pursuing that line of thought.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of Paul A. Porter to be Administrator of the Office of Price Administration?

Without objection, the nomination is confirmed, and without objection, the President will be immediately notified.

GOVERNMENT SECRETS AND FOREIGN SPIES

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, recently my attention, and I think the attention of the whole country, has been held by the stories which are coming out of Canada and which are being published in this country generally respecting the stealing or the attempted stealing on the part of Russia of certain secrets from the Canadian Government and the alleged charge of bribing or contacting Canadian Government officials in order to obtain such secret information. It is pointed out that the trail leads to this country, that people here may be involved in dealing with a foreign government. All I desire to say now is that unless something is done immediately by those responsible in this Nation to investigate this alarming and deplorable situation, it will be bordering on the verge of treason. In my judgment if it develops later that persons in this country, in high Government positions, are attempting to cover up anybody or anything that strikes at the heart of America, as this strikes at it, then no punishment is too great for such individuals, particularly if they hold high office.

In my judgment a person who will deal with a foreign power and sell the United States of America out in any way is guilty of treason and should be treated as a traitor. It is up to the appropriate departments of our Government to investigate to determine what the facts are, and to take necessary action. According to reports published certain agents of this country representing the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Army and Navy Intelligence were presented with the facts involving persons in this country dealing with a foreign power and that the State Department or someone high in the State Department ordered that no action be taken. This report cannot be allowed to pass unnoticed by any American. Let us have the facts. If anyone is covering up persons in this Nation who have been selling the United States out, these persons or officials should be charged with the greatest offense against this Government that can be charged and no punishment

can be too great. We cannot afford to overlook these things.

In this connection I wish to say that I was amazed to read that Mr. Joseph E. Davies, former American Ambassador to Russia, had made the statements which have been accredited to him. I read from a headline of an article published in the Times-Herald of February 19: Russia had right to steal atom—Davies.

I have several other articles, one an editorial from the Washington Daily News of yesterday entitled "Davies on Red Morals."

It would pay anyone to read this editorial. It certainly gives a viewpoint of America on Mr. Davies. I have an article by William Philip Simms entitled "Davies on Thievery."

Mr. President, this is a serious and a vital matter and there is no excuse for Members of the Congress of either political party to sit back and close their eyes or wink their eyes at what is going on, because if any persons are attempting to cut the throat of America or to sell America down the river, whoever they may be, whether or not they are in high Government office in this country, it is time something was done about it, and those who hold high official position in America who fail to take action and whose job it is to protect this country and who do not do so, in my judgment, should be charged with being an accomplice to the crime of treason.

Mr. President, I have not had an opportunity to look into this matter carefully; I do not know what the facts are. I am not in a position to get all the facts but I do know that we are in a very serious situation in the world and in this country today and it is time that those who have responsibility should step into the picture and take action, and take it now. It is time for Americans to stand up and be counted.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD as a part of my remarks several articles and editorials dealing with this subject.

There being no objection, the articles and editorials were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Daily Mirror of February 16, 1946]

CHARGE CANADA SECRETS SOLD TO REDS; AGENT IN CUSTODY "FINGERS" 1,700 MORE SPIES

(By Drew Pearson)

WASHINGTON, February 15.—Prime Minister Mackenzie King's announcement in Ottawa today that highly confidential state secrets have been disclosed to a foreign power touches off the most sensational story of espionage and intrigue since the end of the war.

I am able to reveal its amazing details.

The foreign power is Russia.

Involved are both major and minor employees of the Canadian Government—one of the three powers which guard the secrets of the atomic bomb.

High Canadian officials had been trying for weeks to make up their minds whether to hold a public trial of the Canadians charged with conspiring with the Soviet Government.

Sensational evidence regarding these officials came to light when a Russian agent in Canada was about to be transferred back to Moscow.

RED SURRENDERS

He gave himself up to Canadian authorities.

One day after he was taken into protective custody by the police, his room was entered, presumably by other Soviet agents, and made a shambles.

Before Prime Minister King made the decision which resulted in today's announcement, he came to Washington and discussed the entire matter with President Truman.

Later, he referred it to Foreign Minister Bevin in London.

He asked Bevin whether prosecution of the Canadians involved would embarrass British relations with Russia.

Bevin replied that the trial was a police matter involving the safety of the realm, and for the Canadian Government to proceed.

The Russian agent taken by the Canadians has given the names and locations of about 1,700 other Soviet agents operating not only in Canada but also in the United States.

He has put the finger on certain officials inside both the American and Canadian Governments as persons cooperating with the Soviets.

He has also named certain American labor leaders, including some in New York City.

Photostats showing payments made to United States and Canadian officials have even come to light.

Serious secret differences inside the United States Government have resulted from these revelations, with the State Department anxious not to disrupt Russian relations, but the Justice Department anxious to arrest and prosecute.

One Russian agent named Shimishenko was negotiating for the purchase of the blueprints of an American jet-propelled plane.

STATE DEPARTMENT'S "NO"

The FBI detected him, proposed arresting him. After considerable internal debate, the State Department ruled against the arrest. Shimishenko sailed with wife and child January 6.

He did not get the blueprints.

Another Russian agent was found in Bremerton, Wash. He not only had plans of the atomic bomb, but samples of the metal from which the bomb is made.

United States agents were covering him, all ready to make an arrest, but the State Department ruled otherwise.

The agent sailed for Russia. It's hard to believe, but he took his atomic information with him.

State Department officials make no comment, but apparently they figured that seizing a Russian agent was less important than upsetting the diplomatic apple cart with Russia; also that the Russians probably had the atomic bomb already.

SERIOUS FOREIGN CRISIS

This confronts the United States of America with the most serious foreign-relations crisis since Pearl Harbor. One of our major allies has been caught attempting to steal military secrets and undermine American officials.

The British also maintain agents in the United States, but most are registered with the Justice Department and others operate peacefully, though sometimes very effectively.

In other words, British agents operate to win American friendship, not to buy military secrets. They want to put us in their corner for the Empire's eventual show-down of strength with Soviet Russia * * *. They consider that show-down unavoidable. A lot of other people, including this columnist, don't agree.

All of this, however, illustrates the basic difference between the friendship of the British and American people and the unbridged void between American and Russian people. It's our greatest failure of the war—in fact, of the last two decades. We have failed miserably to get acquainted with the Russian

people. Instead, we've left all our cards in the hands of Joe Stalin.

RUSSIA IS DIFFERENT

There can't be any serious trouble between the British and American people. We know each other.

The opposite is true in Russia. The Russian people can be led into war, blindly, without knowing what it is about . . . They are not permitted to read American newspapers, hear American radio programs or meet American visitors.

They live in a vacuum as far as American cultural relations are concerned.

The Russian people are fine people. Whenever American troops come into contact with them, both sides like each other. But contacts to get acquainted are studiously avoided by Moscow.

This puts the military-Communist clique which rules Russia in the same dangerous position as Hitler. He could take his country into war almost at will. So can Stalin.

It also emphasizes our greatest wartime error. For, while we gave the Russians tanks, airplanes, and munitions, we did not insist that American good will go with it.

"WE YIELD TO REDS"

They insisted that their pilots fly United States lend-lease planes from Alaska over Siberia. We yielded. No American pilot was permitted to fly over Russian territory.

They sent their drivers to pick up American trucks in Iran. No American truck driver could enter Russian territory.

They wanted our goods but not the danger of rubbing shoulders with American democracy.

As far as the Russian people were concerned, both countries fought the war in a vacuum.

Today, this vacuum has become worse, not better. Russians are permitted to enter this country almost at will, but not even an American orchestra can enter the Soviet Union without having every drummer and saxophone player scrutinized for months.

TEXT OF KING'S REPORT ON CANADIAN LEAKS

OTTAWA, February 15.—The text of Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King's statement revealing leaks of confidential Canadian Government information follows:

"Information of undoubted authenticity has reached the Canadian Government which establishes that there have been disclosures of secret and confidential information to unauthorized persons, including some members of the staff of a foreign mission in Ottawa.

"In order to make possible the full investigation which the seriousness of this information demands, the Government has appointed Justice Teschereau and Justice Kellock of the Supreme Court of Canada to act as royal commissioners to hear evidence and to present a report which will be made public. The commissioners have appointed as their counsel E. K. Williams, K. C., of Winnipeg; Gerald Fauteux, K. C., of Montreal, and D. W. Mundell, of the Department of Justice. The commission has already commenced its investigation, which is proceeding in camera.

"Upon application of counsel, and having regard to the serious nature of the evidence already adduced before the commission, the commissioners recommended to counsel to apply to the Minister of Justice for orders for the interrogation and detention for the purpose of a number of persons involved including some now employed, or who have been employed, in a number of departments and agencies of government.

"It is the intention of the Government that, after the report of the royal commissioners has been received, persecution will be instituted in cases in which the evidence

warrants it. It would not be proper at this stage to make a more complete statement or, in particular, to make public the names of those concerned.

"Some of them appear to have been far more deeply and consciously involved than others. Some will probably be found to be more or less innocent instruments in furthering activities much more serious than they may have imagined.

"Obviously, the whole matter should be treated with caution and reserve, pending the time when it will be possible to issue a fuller statement. Until the investigation by the royal commissioners has been completed, the case remains sub judice."

[From the New York Herald Tribune of February 17, 1946]

TRUMAN FULLY INFORMED ON SECRET PLOT IN CANADA; SOVIET SPY RING HINTED—KEY CANADIAN EMPLOYEES INVOLVED; FBI AGENTS ARE REPORTED CALLED IN—STATE DEPARTMENT'S STAND IS QUESTION—SENATOR BRIDGES FORESEES "TERRIFIC POTENTIALITIES," HURLEY HAS INFORMATION

(By Bert Andrews)

WASHINGTON, February 16.—Canada's drive against an espionage ring alleged to have handed certain secrets to Russia was conducted with the advance knowledge of President Truman, the White House revealed today, as all of Washington joined in speculating on what the international repercussions of the affair would be.

These developments took top place in an afternoon and evening during which most officials handled the revelations with doubly padded kid gloves:

1. Senator STYLES BRIDGES, Republican, of New Hampshire, described the situation as one having "terrific potentialities" and said he thought the Senate Foreign Relations Committee ought to investigate to see whether any one in the State Department is preventing the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Department of Justice from getting a green light for a thorough inquiry.

"NO COMMENT," SAYS M'MAHON

2. Senator BRIEN McMAHON, Democrat, of Connecticut, chairman of the Special Committee on Atomic Energy, made some cryptic "no-comment" comments which suggested that Senator BRIDGES' use of the word "terrific" was fully justified.

3. Another member of the atomic committee, who asked that his name be withheld, asserted that a number of scientists have been "straining" to give the atomic secrets to Russia.

4. Patrick J. Hurley, former Ambassador to China, said the Canadian developments tied in with information he offered to give the Foreign Relations Committee last December. He added that he is willing to take the stand again any time to explain what he means.

5. The State, War, and Navy Departments and the FBI joined in a "no comment" chorus which looked strange later in the day when the White House did unbend and talk a little.

TRUMAN KNEW ABOUT IT

6. Senator EUGENE D. MILLIKIN, Republican, of Colorado, member of the Atomic Committee, said he knew nothing of the Canadian developments but pointed to an exchange before the committee which took added interest because of the developments.

(An Associated Press dispatch from Ottawa said that several prominent (Canadian) government employees were reported last night to be involved in the disclosure of "secret and confidential information." The dispatch quoted the Canadian press as saying on "unimpeachable authority" that the Russians have been building a large spy service in Canada.)

The White House came into the picture late in the afternoon when Charles G. Ross, press secretary, said that President Truman had advance knowledge of the Canadian drive and added that the State Department had been keeping Mr. Truman informed of developments.

Squelching a report that Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King has made a secret visit here to tell the President about it, Ross said the topic was discussed during Mr. King's public visit last November and that Mr. King has not been here since.

Ross would not comment when asked if American intelligence services had been called in on the case. Nevertheless, it was reported that men from the FBI, Navy Intelligence and Army Intelligence have joined the Canadian intelligence service in questioning a foreign agent held in Canada. Ross would not comment on questions whether atomic bomb data was involved in the Canadian leak.

Senator BRIDGES said that on the basis of reports reaching him he thinks the picture is something like this: A subject of Soviet Russia was sent to the United States to do some job and failed in it. He was then ordered back. In Canada, for reasons best known to himself, he went to see the Canadian police and has since undergone questioning. American intelligence people participated in the questioning. One report is that they were told of the construction of 28 landing strips, each 5 miles long, and for heavy duty, in Siberia.

"I think if the situation develops as it apparently is going to develop, the American Government, from the President down, can't afford to wink eyes at it," Senator BRIDGES said. "I understand that the FBI, Justice Department and other agencies are ready to shoot but that to date there has been a reluctance on the part of some in the State Department to give the other agencies a green light. If they don't get a green light, there ought to be a thorough investigation to learn who is stopping it and why. When Senator CONNALLY returns I am certainly going to ask that the committee take up the whole question and study it."

Senator TOM CONNALLY, Democrat, of Texas, is chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, of which BRIDGES is a member.

"A GRAVER RESPONSIBILITY"

Senator McMAHON, reached by telephone, said "No comment" before a full question could be asked. Informed that others had admitted extensive knowledge of the situation and of rumors concerning it, he replied: "Perhaps I feel a graver responsibility."

Asked if the State Department or some other branch of government is trying to impose censorship to prevent any disclosures in the United States, McMAHON said, "This thing may come out in Canada, but not through me."

Another member of the atomic committee said that the committee was informed recently in executive session that "some people are doing their damndest" to get inside information on the atomic secrets in the United States and Canada. He said the committee was not told who made the attempts but the inference was that they represented a foreign power. He said Canada has some secrets which are "extremely important"—repeating "extremely important." For emphasis—in relation to atomic bomb. He said these are chiefly chemical formulas worked out by Canadian scientists.

SEES INFORMATION FOR RUSSIA

With regard to reports from Ottawa that Russia was the country mentioned in connection with the Canadian case, this Senator said: "I wouldn't be surprised. A number of scientists have been straining to have the atomic secrets given to Russia. They are so

anxious about it that Russia probably can get all the information she wants."

Senator MILLIKIN, also a member of the atomic committee, referred to an exchange before the committee as being of interest in the light of Canadian developments.

Dr. Louis N. Ridenour, on leave from the physics department of the University of Pennsylvania, now at the radiation laboratory at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was the witness. At one point in his testimony the following dialog took place between him and Senator THOMAS C. HART, Republican, of Connecticut:

Dr. RIDENOUR. "It is really very surprising how difficult it is to give secret information away. You can go to all sorts of lengths, such as scattering radar sets all over Germany, without doing it." (This was a reference to the fact that radar-equipped planes were shot down in Germany but that the Germans still didn't get the secrets of American equipment.)

Senator HART. "My prediction, Doctor, is that before you are as old as most of us here you will have changed your views in that respect, and you will have many disagreeable surprises as to how easily others do learn our secrets."

HURLEY HAS INFORMATION

Mr. Hurley, reached by phone in Santa Fe, N. Mex., was asked whether the Canadian revelations tied in with assertions he made before the Foreign Relations Committee.

"Of course they do," he said. "At the hearing I could not use secret documents because that would have been a violation of the law and so I was blanketed from giving all the facts. But I'm ready to come back before the committee any time they want me to."

The War Department, the Navy Department, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation would not comment on the report that representatives from all three departments had taken part or were about to take part in questioning men held by the Canadian Mounted Police.

The following questions were asked in writing of the State Department:

1. According to a United Press dispatch from Ottawa today, there has been close cooperation between Canada and the United States in all questions concerning defense matters. Have any State Department agents taken part in questioning of suspects reported being rounded up in this connection in Canada, or in tracking the Russian agent who was reported to have returned through the United States to the Soviet Union?

2. If not, does the State Department have any indication from any other Government agency, such as the Navy or Military Intelligence or from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, of the activities now going on in Canada?

3. The United Press indicates that atomic energy was only one of the possible subjects on which secret material was obtained by the agent. It adds that information on radar, as developed for arctic flying, might be another subject involved. Is this true?

4. The State Department has said that it had been notified 48 hours before the matter was released for publication. Was this the first warning the Department had of the matter?

5. An official of the Canadian Government is quoted by the United Press as speaking of a slip-up some months ago in United States-Canadian cooperation which resulted in the escape of a Soviet agent in the United States. Is this true, and if so, what were the circumstances?

A State Department spokesman said that the Department could not say any more than the fact that it had been warned in advance of the Canadian action.

KEYMEN REPORTED INVOLVED

OTTAWA, February 16.—Several fairly prominent Government employees were reported tonight by high quarters to be involved in the disclosure of "secret and confidential information" to a foreign mission in Ottawa. Still not named officially, this mission was said authoritatively to be the Soviet Embassy.

The Government sealed tight all normal channels of information as a two-man royal commission pushed its investigation of the first big case of espionage and diplomatic intrigue in the Dominion's history.

The Canadian press quoted an "unimpeachable authority" as saying that evidence gathered by counter-espionage squads had shown that the Russians were building a large spy service in Canada. This story, which could not be confirmed by any official source, said that most of the persons under detention entered the Russian service "quite innocently" at first, disclosing only seemingly unimportant information which was "almost common knowledge."

At the Russian Embassy, in the absence of Ambassador George N. Zaroubin, who is in Moscow, Second Secretary Vitali G. Pavlov said that the Embassy had no comment to make on the case.

A total of 22 persons were reliably reported rounded up by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and other agencies. Twelve are suspected of serious offenses and 10 are held as material witnesses. All are held incommunicado, most of them reportedly in the capital's justice building, which was closed to all outsiders.

Official information still was confined to Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King's announcement of last night, in which he said that there had been "disclosures of secret and confidential information to unauthorized persons, including some members of the staff of a foreign mission in Ottawa."

Among the departments rumored to be involved are external affairs and the national research council, custodian of Canada's knowledge of atomic energy.

Atomic-energy information is understood to be among the secrets disclosed, but other types of information also were reported to have been passed along.

It is assumed here that the Prime Minister has been in full consultation with the British Government on the case and that Washington also has been informed as developments occurred.

[From the Washington Star]

THIS CHANGING WORLD

(By Constantine Brown)

The Canadian Government's decision to prosecute those officials who have collaborated with the Russian secret services, regardless of their rank and position, is not expected to be followed by the United States Government.

According to confidential reports from Canada, Ivor Gossenko, attaché of the Soviet Embassy, included the names of a number of American officials as having collaborated in the gigantic spy ring established in the two countries by the Russian military and political intelligence departments.

The Canadian and American security services have worked in the closest cooperation throughout the war and are continuing to do so now.

When the Russian attaché surrendered, the Canadians contacted the American intelligence departments. Especially selected agents of the FBI and the War and Navy Departments' intelligence branches went across the border and returned with complete files on a number of American in official positions who had worked for the Soviet agents.

According to usually reliable sources, the files were presented some time ago to the

State Department, which has the last word when questions concerning the political espionage of foreign powers are involved.

Our foreign policy framers feel that the arrest and prosecution of American officials for their participation in the espionage plot would damage the relations between this country and Russia. Should these officials—under a severe cross-examination—talk about how long they have been assisting the Russian intelligence agents and how some of the more dangerous and obnoxious agents were granted immunity, a scandal unparalleled in the history of this country might come to the surface. This might bring not only local but also international repercussions and, in the opinion of some of our high officials, might "upset the international apple cart."

Those responsible for America's security have been familiar with the Russian espionage system for a long time. It covered not only the atomic formula but many other phases of our military and industrial secrets.

The Russians have operated with impunity in this country. In order to gain a greater security, Premier Stalin insisted at Teheran in 1943 that the American Government grant Russia the right to have a five-band radio transmitting station in Washington.

This was against the laws in America's statute books, which provide that only American citizens are entitled to have radio stations in our Territories.

Because Stalin insisted, an exception was made in the case of Russia and the transmitting station was set up in the Pentagon Building with the key in the Soviet Embassy. It has been exclusively operated since March 1944 by Russian officers who made "Russian land" of a corner of the huge Pentagon Building. No American officer is said to be allowed to approach the area.

The matter was confidentially brought to the attention of the Senate's Interstate Commerce Committee. The committee's chairman, Senator WHEELER, asked for information from the State Department, but the then Assistant Secretary of State Adolf Berle assured the Senator that this was only a rumor without foundation.

In the meantime, a Member of the House, Representative DONDERO, wrote directly to the War Department. The reply from John J. McCloy, who was then Assistant Secretary of War, confirmed the existence of the Russian transmitting station in the Pentagon and explained that this was a war measure to facilitate communications between the many Russian missions in this country and Moscow.

What was actually transmitted nobody knows. But it appears to observers in the War Department that in view of other facilities such as commercial radio and cable services the large number of words sent over the Pentagon station might have contained more than the ordinary diplomatic and commercial matters dealing with lease-lend supplies. It was remarked at the time the Russian station was regarded as a top secret as far as the people of this country were concerned, that similar privileges had not been granted any other allied power, including Great Britain.

All these actions of our policy framers were prompted by their intense desire to be as cooperative as possible with the Russians and to avoid suspicion by the Kremlin that we might be "incorrect allies."

Although it was well known in high quarters here that some officials were the tools of the Russian intelligence and vital information was leaking out to its agents, the State and War Departments preferred to take a chance rather than offend Moscow.

The shooting war is now over. The Canadians, who gave the most serious consideration to the question, decided that it would serve no good purpose to continue to conceal the activities of the Russians. The State

Department is said to have taken an opposite view and intends to keep as a top secret the names and activities of officials who have been connected with the Russian spies.

[From the Washington Times-Herald of February 19, 1946]

RUSSIA HAD RIGHT TO STEAL ATOM—DAVIES

HABANA, February 18.—Joseph E. Davies, former United States Ambassador to Russia, said today "Russia in self-defense has every moral right to seek atom-bomb secrets through military espionage if excluded from such information by her former fighting allies."

"Such exclusion is by inference hostile," he added in an interview.

POSITIONS COMPARED

"For years all major powers have maintained intelligence services whose function it is to acquire military information available in other nations.

"If Russia had developed the atom bomb and the United States were in her shoes, we certainly would try to obtain such information—especially if we faced a potentially hostile world."

Davies said the United States and Britain were treating the Russians as infants in trying to keep atom secrets from them.

SAME OLD GAME

"Highly skilled Russian scientists will acquire means for atom warfare within 2 years in their own laboratories," he asserted.

"We can't have it both ways. Either we obtain full confidence and cooperation among the large nations or we shall find ourselves playing the old game of power politics."

The former diplomat said the Soviets need peace and their philosophy also requires it.

He vigorously opposed formation of a so-called western block of nations, declaring "the Russians will develop strong isolationism if they get the impression the rest of the world is ganging up on them because of political, economic, racial, or religious ideologies.

"They will take necessary measures to defend themselves against the world just as any other nation would do in a similar situation. However, that is not the road to peace; it is sowing seeds of war."

He urged an end to what he called the present chaotic mistrust among the United States, Britain, and Russia, warning the alternative will be "a gigantic race in armament factories and laboratories resulting in totally destructive war."

Davies said a warm-water outlet to the Mediterranean and full access to sufficient oil reserves were justifiable Soviet aspirations. Davies continued:

"The UN will live only if the basic problems of security have first been solved by direct negotiations among the Big Three. These problems cannot be solved through UN debate alone.

"We should not seek to appease Russia, nor should Russia seek to appease us. It is a matter of tolerance, patience, and wisdom. If we fail this supreme test there will be no heritage of freedom or of anything else to pass on to succeeding generations."

[From the Washington Daily News of February 20, 1946]

DAVIES ON THIEVERY

(By William Philip Simms)

Joseph E. Davies' dictum upholding Russia's right "to steal our military secrets," as one Congressman put it, fell on Washington like an unexpected bucket of ice water. Many agreed with Representative GWINN (Republican, New York) that it was a "shocking invitation to espionage" which foreigners generally will not be slow to accept.

The Davies thesis that Russia has "every moral right to seek atom-bomb secrets through military espionage if excluded from such information by her former allies," it is pointed out, has a corollary. That is if Russia possesses any such right, all of our allies have the same right. Furthermore, if they have a right to the atomic bomb they also have a right to the blueprints of any and all of our secret weapons."

Russia, it is remarked in congressional circles, has been, and remains, a closed book to all foreigners. She even refused to permit American or other Allied officers to watch her military operations. American taxpayers spent billions of dollars for tanks, planes, trucks, guns, and other war matériel for Russia, but, when Washington asked authorization for American officers to observe this equipment in action, Russia turned it down.

It would have saved many lives had American experts been permitted to watch newly designed equipment under battle conditions. But Russia refused to trust us. Yet, if Mr. Davies regarded this secrecy as "by inference hostile," he is not on record as having said so.

Our former Ambassador to Moscow, it is recalled, has long held Russia in high esteem for the manner in which she deals with treason and espionage as applied to herself. In November 1941, soon after the Nazis attacked Russia, he says he fell to wondering why Russia had no Quislings. And so, he wrote in the American magazine, he began to dig back through his Moscow diary and his prewar reports to the State Department to find the reason. Then, said he:

"Suddenly I saw the picture as I undoubtedly should have seen it at the time in Russia. Much of the world construed the famous treason trials and purges from 1935 to 1938 to be outrageous examples of barbarism, ingratitude and hysteria. But it now appears that they indicated the amazing farsightedness of Stalin and his close associates."

Thus the scores of old-line Bolsheviks, military leaders, and industrial heads whom Stalin caused to be executed as traitors were guilty, as Prosecutor Vishinsky charged. "In the light of present facts," Mr. Davies concluded, "and after an examination of the record, there can be no doubt that these defendants were, directly or indirectly, in the employ of the German and Japanese high command."

This thesis of Mr. Davies, therefore, would also seem to have a corollary. And it is this: Any nation that wishes to safeguard its national security must have the "amazing farsightedness" of a Stalin to crack down without mercy on any espionage and treason—whoever commits it.

Presumably the Nazis believed Russia's failure to reveal the secret of her most potent weapons—as Mr. Davies seems to think the United States should now do—was "by inference hostile." Therefore, they had "the moral right" to steal the secret for themselves. But Marshal Stalin dissented, and the "farsighted" purges recounted by the "author of Mission to Moscow" were his answer.

[From the Washington Daily News of February 20, 1946]

DAVIES ON RED MORALS

We would like to give Mr. Joseph E. Davies the benefit of the doubt and assume that, on reflection the morning after, he regretted his glorification of a Russian spy system here. But he seems to be letting his reported statement stand that: "Russia, in self-defense, has every moral right to seek atomic-bomb secrets through military espionage if excluded from such information by her former fighting Allies. Such exclusion is by inference hostile."

Mr. Davies will not be shot for such a crack, as he would be if he were a Russian inviting

American action against his country. Fortunately, all that will happen is that his fellow Americans in the future will not be apt to trust him where Russia is concerned.

For a man who once dabbled in diplomacy, Mr. Davies is somewhat rusty. If he had been reading the newspapers, he would have known that the Moscow government—which he never challenges—has accepted the United Nations atom-bomb-control plan. Under that plan, the Security Council, of which Russia is a part is to have the bomb information as soon as the United Nations is strong enough to control it, and as soon as the international organization can provide effective inspection of armaments in all countries.

But, even a person as ignorant as Mr. Davies, knows that it is Russia which refuses to permit foreign inspection. Mr. Davies knows that the United States has given Russia scores of military secrets, and received from Russia in kind virtually nothing. Mr. Davies knows that, while Russians roam our country at will, our correspondents, and even our diplomats, in Russia cannot move about freely. And yet, he has the gall to talk to Americans about excluding Russians from information.

But the most shameful part of his statement is that Russia is acting in self-defense against America's allegedly hostile policy. We cannot believe that Mr. Davies, deep as he is in his propaganda wallow, understands the seriousness of that charge. Any inference that Russia must prepare to defend herself against American aggression is a monstrous untruth.

It is poisonously vicious at the very moment Russia is breaking her pledges to the United States, and in eastern Europe, the Near East, and the Far East, sowing the seeds of more war.

Mr. Davies is right in fearing the drift in Russian-American relations. He is wrong in encouraging Russia in her lawlessness. That is the road to destruction. If he is as good a friend of Russia as he professes to be, he will warn her to go slow.

CALL OF THE CALENDAR

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the call of the calendar for consideration of unobjected-to bills, beginning with Calendar No. 899.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, may I ask the majority leader what will be before the Senate at the conclusion of the call of the calendar?

Mr. BARKLEY. At the conclusion of the call of the calendar, so far as I now know the only thing that will be before the Senate will be a motion to recess, but that is subject to the possibility that the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] may want to bring up a bill which will not be considered on the call of the calendar.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, I was unable to hear the request of the majority leader as to the starting point of the call of the calendar. Will he please repeat it?

Mr. BARKLEY. My request was to begin with Calendar No. 899, following the end of the last call.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Kentucky? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. BARKLEY. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Gurney	Murdock
Austin	Hatch	Myers
Bailey	Hawkes	O'Mahoney
Ball	Hayden	Overton
Bankhead	Hickenlooper	Reed
Barkley	Hill	Revercomb
Bilbo	Hoey	Robertson
Brewster	Huffman	Russell
Bridges	Johnson, Colo.	Saltonstall
Bushfield	Johnston, S. C.	Stanfill
Butler	Knowland	Stewart
Byrd	La Follette	Taft
Capper	Lucas	Thomas, Okla.
Carville	McCarran	Thomas, Utah
Chavez	McClellan	Tunnell
Cordon	McFarland	Tydings
Donnell	McKellar	Vandenberg
Ellender	McMahon	Walsh
Ferguson	Magnuson	Wheeler
George	Mead	Wherry
Gerry	Millikin	White
Gossett	Mitchell	Wiley
Green	Moore	Willis
Guffey	Morse	Wilson

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], the Senator from Texas [Mr. O'DANIEL], and the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] are absent because of illness.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. FRIGGS], the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. RADCLIFFE] are detained on public business.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] is absent on official business as a representative of the United States to the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business of the Small Business Committee of which he is a member.

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS] is confined in a hospital recovering from a recent operation.

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] has been excused and is absent on official business.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. HART] is absent because of a slight illness.

The Senator from Delaware [Mr. BUCK], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SHIPSTEAD], and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Seventy-two Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

The clerk will proceed to call the calendar, beginning with order of business No. 899, in accordance with the order just made by the Senate.

AMENDMENT OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION ACT—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1325) to amend the act entitled "An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes, as amended," was announced as first in order.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, the bill was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor. It was introduced at the request of the United States Employees Compensation Commission. It also has the approval of the Department of Justice, the Department of State, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The bill would merely extend the benefits of the compensation laws to all civil officers of the United States, which include foreign service officers of the State Department, United States attorneys, marshals, and their assistants, postmasters of the first, second, and third classes, and other civil officers; dollar-a-year personnel, and other persons rendering personal service to the United States for nominal compensation or without compensation. Included in this class are scientists, technical experts, and consultants whose services have been borrowed from colleges, private industry, and like agencies, and others rendering personal service under statutory authority for the acceptance of such services, such as members of the local selective service boards, and so forth, and officials and employees of the legislative and judicial branches of government.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I note in the bill, on pages 5 and 6, in section 4, a provision for retroactive action, to include claims which may have arisen at any time subsequent to 1916, up to the time of the passage of the bill. Will the Senator explain that provision?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. That provision is merely to make the act retroactive, so that it will, in justice, cover persons in other branches of the Government.

Mr. CORDON. I believe that the bill should have greater consideration than is possible on a call of the calendar. I ask that the bill go over.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, a request has been made to have the bill go over; but I believe, in justice to the committee, that I ought to say for the benefit of the Senator from Oregon that the bill, like every other such bill, was considered fully. It was unanimously reported by the committee, and it has been given all the consideration that similar departmental bills receive.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

CHRISTOPHER DANCE

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 1613) for the relief of Christopher Dance, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims, with an amendment, on page 1, line 6, after the

words "the sum of", to strike out "\$300" and insert "\$50."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

CLAIMS OF PATUXENT DEVELOPMENT CO., INC.—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 884) conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Middle District of North Carolina to hear, determine, and render judgment upon certain claims of the Patuxent Development Co. Inc., was announced as next in order.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, the bill would confer jurisdiction upon the District Court for the Middle District of North Carolina to hear and determine claims against the Government on the part of the owners of a hotel which was occupied for Army purposes during the war. The parties were unable to arrive at a settlement. The Committee on Claims felt that it could not hear the case, and I believe it would be best to refer it to the court.

Mr. CORDON. My inquiry goes particularly to the provision in the bill on page 2 thereof, beginning in line 2, as follows:

In the determination of such claims, the said company shall, notwithstanding any provision of any contract, release, or other agreement, be deemed to be entitled to receive fair and just compensation from the United States for the use and occupancy of such property, including fair and just compensation for expenses incurred by the said company, and for damage done to such property, by reason of its use and occupancy by the United States.

In the report of the committee appears the statement that this language is in the bill solely to permit the company to recover for damages done between the time a release was signed by the company and the date when the United States finally vacated the property, the two dates being August 17 and August 31. I should have no objection to the consideration of the bill if it appeared in the bill that that language applied only to that period of time; but if it stands as general language, which would permit the court to reopen the entire matter and determine what compensation should have been paid at all times, irrespective of the contract, it seems to me to be of doubtful wisdom.

Mr. BAILEY. I am not prepared to give a definite answer to the Senator, but my judgment is that the language in the report would be controlling. However, if the Senator wishes to place in the bill a limitation to that effect, let him offer an amendment.

Mr. CORDON. Then, Mr. President, I offer the following amendment to the bill: On page 2, at the end of line 9, delete the period and insert "all between and including August 17, 1943, and August 31, 1943."

Mr. BAILEY. Will that be in accord with the language of the report?

Mr. CORDON. As I understand, it will.

Mr. BAILEY. Then that is entirely agreeable.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, I should like to make an observation relative to the language on page 2, line 2, at which point I shall read a portion of the bill:

In the determination of such claims, the said company shall, notwithstanding any provision of any contract, release, or other agreement, be deemed to be entitled to receive fair and just compensation from the United States—

And so forth. That language is very strong. I do not wish to see the Senate pass a bill providing that, regardless of settlements, regardless of releases, and regardless of contracts, the court can fix upon an amount. I hope that language may be removed from the bill. I have no objection to giving to the court jurisdiction to consider the claim, but I do not wish to see a bill containing that language passed.

Mr. BAILEY. I thought the amendment proposed by the Senator from Oregon would take care of that situation.

Mr. REVERCOMB. As I see it, it does not take care of the situation.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, the amendment was offered with the thought that by inserting the limitation the language granting authority to consider all matters would apply only to a period of time within which there was no contract as between the company and the Government—that being the period from the time when a release was executed until the time when the Government evacuated the premises; in other words, from August 17 to August 31.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, would not the whole fault be removed if the language beginning in line 2, on page 2, down to and through line 9 were deleted? I think that would take care of the matter.

Mr. BAILEY. I thought the Senator from Oregon had made a suggestion so as to make the bill conform to the language of the report. Is the Senator from West Virginia objecting to the language of the report?

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, I am going to ask that the bill be passed over at this time until this situation can be worked out.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is heard, and the bill will be passed over.

THREE ADDITIONAL ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF COMMERCE

The bill (S. 1367) to provide for the appointment of three additional Assistant Secretaries of Commerce, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That there shall be in the Department of Commerce three additional Assistant Secretaries of Commerce, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Sen-

ate, and who shall perform such duties in the Department of Commerce as shall be prescribed by the Secretary, or may be required by law. The Assistant Secretaries of Commerce shall be without numerical distinction of rank and shall have salaries of \$10,000 per annum.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of Commerce is hereby authorized to transfer, in his discretion, such functions, services, and personnel, together with necessary funds appropriated for the fiscal year 1946 from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to the Assistant Secretaries or other officers of the Department as he may determine.

CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN LANDS TO THE STATE OF WYOMING

The bill (S. 1162) to convey certain lands to the State of Wyoming was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, authorized and directed, upon the payment by the State of \$12 to convey to the State of Wyoming all right, title, and interest of the United States to a portion of the National Elk Refuge, Wyoming, a parcel of land in the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 27, township 41 north, range 116 west, of the sixth principal meridian, Wyoming, the said parcel being described by metes and bounds as follows: From the southwest corner of the aforesaid section 27 run north no degrees two minutes west one thousand seven hundred and two feet and then north eighty-nine degrees fifty-eight minutes east forty feet to the place of beginning at the southwest corner of the parcel hereby conveyed; thence from said place of beginning north no degrees two minutes west one hundred feet; then north eighty-nine degrees fifty-eight minutes east two hundred and nine feet; thence south no degrees two minutes east one hundred feet; thence south eighty-nine degrees fifty-eight minutes west two hundred and nine feet to the place of beginning, containing forty-eight one hundredths of an acre, more or less.

ACQUISITION BY EXCHANGE OF PROPERTY WITHIN THE GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1273) to provide for the acquisition by exchange of non-Federal property within areas administered by the National Park Service, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, with amendments, on page 1, in line 3, to strike out "that for the purpose of protecting the natural, scenic, historic, scientific, and other features of areas administered by the National Park Service, and for the purpose of consolidating Federal holdings within such areas," and insert, "That"; on page 2, in line 1, after the words "boundaries of", to strike out "such areas", and insert "the Glacier National Park"; in line 9, after the words "boundaries of", to strike out "areas", and insert "the Glacier National Park, located in the State of Montana and"; in line 11, after the word "Service," to strike out "or otherwise under the jurisdiction and control of the Department of the Interior"; and on page 3, in line 2, after the words "part of the", to strike out "National Park Service area within which such property is located," and insert

"Glacier National Park"; so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept title to any non-Federal lands, interests in lands, buildings, or other property, real or personal, within the authorized boundaries of the Glacier National Park, as now or hereafter established, when the acquisition by exchange of such property would, in his judgment, be in the best interests of the United States. In exchange for the non-Federal property so to be acquired, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to convey to the grantors of such property, or to their nominees, any federally owned lands, interests in lands, buildings, or other property, real or personal, within the authorized boundaries of the Glacier National Park, located in the State of Montana and administered by the National Park Service, which are of approximately equal value, as determined by the Secretary, to the property being acquired. In order to facilitate the making of such exchanges, the Secretary of the Interior may enter into agreements for the reservation in conveyances to the United States, or for the grant in conveyances from the United States, of such estates for years, life estates, or other interests as may be consistent, in his judgment, with the accomplishment of the purposes of this act, but all such limitations shall be considered in determining the equality of the interests to be exchanged.

Sec. 2. The title to all lands, interests in lands, buildings, or other property to be acquired pursuant to this act shall be satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior. Any property acquired pursuant to this act shall, upon acceptance of title thereto, become a part of the Glacier National Park, and shall be subject to all laws applicable to such area. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to issue such regulations as he deems necessary for carrying out the purposes of this act.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to provide for the acquisition by exchange of non-Federal property within the Glacier National Park."

PROTECTION OF SCENIC VALUES ALONG CATALINA HIGHWAY, CORONADO NATIONAL FOREST, ARIZ.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 913) to protect scenic values along and tributary to the Catalina Highway within the Coronado National Forest, Ariz., which had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, with amendments, on page 1, line 6, after the words "and the", to strike out "west" and insert "east"; on page 2, line 6, after the word "prospecting", to strike out "and"; in line 6, after the word "mining", to insert "and beneficiation of ores"; in line 8, after the word "mining", to insert "and ore reducing"; and on page 3, line 4, after the word "removing", to insert "and beneficiation of"; so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That hereafter mining locations made under mining laws of the United States within the following-described lands within the Coronado National Forest, Pima County, Ariz.: sections 25, 26, 35, and 36, and the east half of section 34, township 11 south, range 15 east; sections 30, 31, 32, and 33, and the west half of section 29,

township 11 south, range 16 east; sections 1, 2, and 3, township 12 south, range 15 east; sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, and 16, the west half of section 11, the west half of section 14, and the northwest quarter of section 23, township 12, south, range 16 east; Gila and Salt River base and meridian, shall confer on the locator the right to occupy and use so much of the surface of the land covered by the location as may be reasonably necessary to carry on prospecting, mining, and beneficiation of ores including the taking of mineral deposits and timber required by or in the mining and ore reducing operations, and no permit shall be required or charge made for such use or occupancy; *Provided, however*, That the cutting and removal of timber, except where clearing is necessary in connection with mining operations or to provide space for buildings or structures used in connection with mining operations, shall be conducted in accordance with the rules for timber cutting on adjoining national-forest land, and no use of the surface of the claim or the resources therefrom not reasonably required for carrying on mining and prospecting shall be allowed except under the national-forest rules and regulations, nor shall the locator prevent or obstruct other occupancy of the surface or use of surface resources under authority of national-forest regulations, or permits issued thereunder, if such occupancy or use is not in conflict with mineral development.

Sec. 2. That hereafter all patents issued under the United States mining laws affecting lands within the above-described area shall convey title to the mineral deposits within the claim, together with the right to cut and remove so much of the mature timber therefrom as may be needed in extracting and removing and beneficiation of the mineral deposits, if the timber is cut under sound principles of forest management as defined by the national-forest rules and regulations, but each patent shall reserve to the United States all title in or to the surface of the lands and products thereof, and no use of the surface of the claim or the resources therefrom not reasonably required for carrying on mining or prospecting shall be allowed except under the rules and regulations of the Department of Agriculture.

Sec. 3. That valid mining claims within the said lands, existing on the date of the enactment of this act, and thereafter maintained in compliance with the law under which they were initiated and the laws of the State of Arizona, may be perfected under this act, or under the laws under which they were initiated, as the claimant may desire.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SALARY OF SOLICITOR OF DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1460) to fix the salary of the Solicitor of the Department of the Interior.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH] how the Solicitor for the Department of the Interior is appointed at present.

Mr. HATCH. I think he is appointed in the regular way, and I think his nomination is confirmed by the Senate. But his salary is fixed under the Classified Salary Act.

Mr. McCARRAN. What is his salary now?

Mr. HATCH. It is \$9,800.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third time, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That hereafter the legal work of the Department of the Interior shall be performed under the supervision and direction of the Solicitor of the Department of the Interior, who shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior and who shall be paid a salary of \$10,000 per annum.

Mr. HATCH subsequently said: Mr. President, a while ago, in response to an inquiry from the Senator from Nevada, when Senate bill 1460 was under discussion, I said that the nomination of the Solicitor of the Department of the Interior was confirmed by the Senate. Since then I have communicated with the Department, and I have been informed that his nomination is not confirmed by the Senate, and I wish to make that correction for the RECORD.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, in view of the statement of the Senator from New Mexico, I ask unanimous consent that the vote by which Senate bill 1460 was passed be reconsidered.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Nevada? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. McCARRAN. I ask that the bill be passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. McCARRAN subsequently said: Mr. President, when Calendar No. 908, Senate bill 1460, was reached in its regular order, I interposed an objection because I thought the bill should be amended. I now ask unanimous consent to revert to that bill, and I wish to offer an amendment to it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, was objection made to the bill when it was reached on the calendar?

Mr. McCARRAN. Yes.

Mr. WHITE. By whom was the objection made?

Mr. McCARRAN. I made the objection.

Mr. WHITE. If the Senator from Nevada made the objection and now withdraws his objection, I have no objection.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of Senate bill 1460?

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I call attention to the fact that this matter had the consideration of the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys. I should like to know the nature of the proposed amendment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Nevada has asked that the bill be considered, and he proposes to offer an amendment to the bill.

Mr. CORDON. I reserve the right to object while I inquire of the Senator from Nevada the nature of the amendment he wishes to present.

Mr. McCARRAN. The amendment I offer is in line 6, after the word "Interior", to insert "with the advice and consent of the Senate."

Mr. CORDON. I have no objection.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. McCARRAN. I now offer the amendment in line 6, after the word "Interior", to insert "with the advice and consent of the Senate."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That hereafter the legal work of the Department of the Interior shall be performed under the supervision and direction of the Solicitor of the Department of the Interior, who shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall be paid a salary of \$10,000 per annum.

TRANSFER OF CERTAIN PROPERTY IN WARD COUNTY, N. DAK., TO THE STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1336) to transfer certain real and personal property in Ward County, N. Dak., to the State of North Dakota acting by and through the Industrial Commission of North Dakota, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys with amendments. On page 2, line 11, after the word "trustee", to strike out the semicolon and the words "and shall be subject also to a covenant on the part of the said State of North Dakota, acting by and through the Industrial Commission of North Dakota"; in line 15, after the words "wholly for", to strike out "the benefit and", and insert "rural"; in line 16, after the word "rehabilitation", to strike out "of handicapped veterans of the United States"; in line 19, after the words "rehabilitation and", to insert "particularly"; and in line 20, after the name "United States", to insert "and dependent members of their families"; so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That, upon the written consent of the majority of directors of North Dakota Rural Rehabilitation Corporation, the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized and directed to transfer and to cause to be transferred forthwith to the State of North Dakota, acting by and through the Industrial Commission of North Dakota, all right, title, claim, and estate in and to all real and personal property in Ward County, N. Dak., known as the Burlington farmstead and coal-mine project, and which said properties were transferred by North Dakota Rural Rehabilitation Corporation, in trust to the United States of America acting by and through the Secretary of Agriculture, by transfer agreement dated June 25, 1937, and which said properties have been subject to administration by the Secretary as trustee under such agreement. Such transfer by the Secretary of Agriculture shall be subject to any legal rights existing by virtue of any lease or other agreement by the Secretary, his successors or representatives as such trustee to use such properties or any proceeds received therefrom wholly for rural rehabilitation.

Sec. 2. The transfer of the real and personal property under this act is hereby found to be in the general interest of rural rehabilitation and particularly in the rehabilitation of disabled veterans of the United States, and

dependent members of their families, resident in North Dakota, and shall not be deemed to impose any liability upon the Secretary of Agriculture with respect to his obligations under such agreement of transfer of June 25, 1937.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES OF KAIBAB NATIONAL FOREST, ARIZ.

The bill (S. 1226) to readjust the exterior boundaries of the Kaibab National Forest, the Grand Canyon National Game Preserve, and Arizona Grazing District No. 1, State of Arizona, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the following-described lands in the State of Arizona hereby are added to and hereafter shall be administered as parts of the Kaibab National Forest:

Township 39 north, range 1 east, section 4, northeast quarter, east half southwest quarter section 9, east half northwest quarter, southwest quarter northwest quarter, section 17, east half east half, southwest quarter southeast quarter, section 19, south half southeast quarter, section 20, east half, southeast quarter northwest quarter, east half southwest quarter, southwest quarter southwest quarter, section 30, southwest quarter, section 31, northwest quarter.

Township 39 north, range 1 west, section 25, south half southeast quarter, section 36, northeast quarter, east half northwest quarter.

Township 40 north, range 1 east, section 11, northeast quarter, south half, section 15, northeast quarter, south half, southeast quarter northwest quarter, section 22, northeast quarter, west half, section 27, northwest quarter, section 28, east half southeast quarter, section 33, east half northeast quarter, southeast quarter.

SEC. 2. That the exterior boundaries of the Grand Canyon National Game Preserve authorized by the act of June 29, 1906 (16 U. S. C. 684), hereafter shall be identical to the exterior boundaries of that part of the Kaibab National Forest which is situated north of the boundary of the Grand Canyon National Park and all lands within said boundaries, including those added by section 1 hereof, shall be subject to the law, rules, and regulations applicable to said preserve but shall continue subject to use and administration for national-forest purposes. All other parts of said Grand Canyon National Game Preserve which were reserved by proclamations dated November 28, 1906 (34 Stat. 3263), June 3, 1909 (36 Stat. 2496), and October 6, 1931 (47 Stat. 2483), are hereby excluded from said game preserve and of the area thus excluded that part thereof north of the Colorado River hereby is made a part of Arizona Grazing District Numbered 1, but nothing herein contained shall rescind, modify, or otherwise affect any other reservation or withdrawal of said lands hitherto made for other public purposes under the authority of other Federal laws, nor preclude such reservation or withdrawal as may hereafter be dictated by considerations of public interest.

GRANT OF LANDS TO SAFFORD, ARIZ., FOR MUNICIPAL WATER SYSTEM

The bill (H. R. 3444) to grant the title of public lands to the town of Safford, Ariz., for the use of its municipal water system was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CAPE HATTERAS NATIONAL SEASHORE RECREATIONAL AREA, NORTH CAROLINA

The bill (H. R. 3028) to amend the act of August 17, 1937, as amended, relating to the establishment of the Cape Hatteras National Seashore Recreational Area in the State of North Carolina was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SALVATORE CARBONE

The bill (S. 1638) for the relief of Salvatore Carbone was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Salvatore Carbone, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum equivalent to the market value on the date of the approval of this act of a bond hereinafter described, and such additional sum as would be equivalent to the value of interest coupons 1 to 19, inclusive, as may be due on the date of the approval of this act, in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of the loss of the 2 percent Treasury bond of 1949-51, dated July 15, 1942, No. 31,199-K, with all coupons attached, which Salvatore Carbone placed in the custody of the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Justice as security for a delivery bond for the alien Raymond Cyril Cormier and which while in such custody became lost without negligence on the part of Salvatore Carbone, subject to proper assignment by him of his right, title, and interest in and to the above-described bond and coupons to the United States: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated under this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding, and the payment or delivery to or the reception by any agent or attorney of an amount in excess of that herein provided shall be unlawful. Any person violating the provision of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

HIGHWAY BRIDGE ACROSS MISSOURI RIVER AT FRAZER, MONT.

The bill (S. 1601) to revive and reenact the act entitled "An act granting the consent of Congress to the counties of Valley and McCone, Mont., to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Missouri River at or near Frazer, Mont.," approved August 5, 1939, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act approved August 5, 1939, granting the consent of Congress to the counties of Valley and McCone, Mont., to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Missouri River, at or near Frazer, Mont., be, and is hereby, revived and reenacted: *Provided*, That this act shall be null and void unless the actual construction of the bridge herein referred to be commenced within 1 year and completed within 3 years after the date of the termination of the unlimited national emergency proclaimed by the President on May 27, 1941.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

CITY OF CLINTON BRIDGE COMMISSION

The bill (S. 1660) to revive and reenact the act entitled "An act creating the City

of Clinton Bridge Commission and authorizing said commission and its successors to acquire by purchase or condemnation and to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge or bridges across the Mississippi River at or near Clinton, Iowa, and at or near Fulton, Ill.," approved December 21, 1944, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act approved December 21, 1944, authorizing the City of Clinton Bridge Commission to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Mississippi River, at or near the cities of Clinton, Iowa, and Fulton, Ill., be, and is hereby, revived and reenacted: *Provided*, That this act shall be null and void unless the actual construction of the bridge herein referred to be commenced within 2 years and completed within 4 years from the date of approval hereof.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

HIGHWAY BRIDGE ACROSS MONONGAHELA RIVER AT STAR CITY, W. VA.

The bill (H. R. 3730) granting the consent of Congress to the State of West Virginia to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Monongahela River at or near Star City, W. Va., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CONSENT FOR RENSSELAER AND SARATOGA COUNTIES, N. Y., TO CONSTRUCT AND OPERATE A HIGHWAY BRIDGE ACROSS THE HUDSON RIVER

The bill (H. R. 3940) to revive and reenact the act entitled "An act granting the consent of Congress to Rensselaer and Saratoga Counties, N. Y., or to either of them, or any agency representing said counties, to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Hudson River between the city of Mechanicville and Hemstreet Park in the town of Schaghticoke, N. Y.," approved April 2, 1941, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1248) to establish a Bureau of Scientific Research, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

TRANSFER OF FISH HATCHERY IN COMANCHE COUNTY, OKLA.

The bill (S. 396) providing for the transfer of a certain fish hatchery in Comanche County, Okla., to the city of Lawton, Okla., was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to convey to the city of Lawton, Okla., all of the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the fish hatchery property which is located south of such city in Comanche County, Okla., and which is now under the control of the Department of the Interior.

MANUFACTURE AND SUPPLY OF ELECTRIC CURRENT IN THE COUNTY OF HAWAII

The bill (H. R. 3657) to ratify and confirm Act 32 of the Session Laws of

Hawaii, 1945, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ISSUE OF REVENUE BONDS FOR HAWAII

The bill (H. R. 3614) to ratify and confirm Act 33 of the Session Laws of Hawaii, 1945, extending the time within which revenue bonds may be issued and delivered under chapter 118, Revised Laws of Hawaii, 1945, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

REVENUE BONDS FOR PUBLIC-WORKS PURPOSES IN ALASKA

The bill (H. R. 3580) to authorize municipalities and public-utility districts in the Territory of Alaska to issue revenue bonds for public-works purposes was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 2716) to provide for health programs for Government employees was announced as next in order.

Mr. REVERCOMB (and other Senators). Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is heard, and the bill will be passed over.

Mr. MURDOCK subsequently said: Mr. President, I was called from the Chamber and was not present when House bill 2716 was reached. I thought that I would be back in the Chamber in ample time to ask that the bill be passed over. I have an amendment which I should like to offer to the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill was passed over on objection by the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB].

Mr. MURDOCK. Very well.

JAMES F. DESMOND

The bill (S. 286) for the relief of James F. Desmond was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Postmaster General and the General Accounting Office are authorized and directed to credit the accounts of James F. Desmond, postmaster at Reading, Mass., in the sum of \$7,141.11, representing the net shortage which resulted from embezzlement of funds by the former assistant postmaster at the Reading, Mass., post office.

EASEMENT TO PORTIONS OF NORFOLK NAVY YARD, PORTSMOUTH, VA.

The bill (S. 1710) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to grant and convey to the Virginia Electric & Power Co. a perpetual easement in two strips of land comprising portions of the Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va., and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized to grant and convey by quitclaim deed under such conditions as he may approve, to Virginia Electric & Power Co., a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia, without cost to said corporation, a perpetual easement in two strips of land, each 20 feet in width, and 414 feet in length and 663 feet in length, respectively, containing 0.494 of an acre of land, more or less, comprising por-

tions of the salvage yard, and the public works storage lot, Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va., for the construction, maintenance, operation, renewal, replacement, and repair of electric power transmission and distribution lines consisting of poles, wires, cables, and other fixtures and appurtenances incidental thereto, the metes and bounds descriptions of which are on file in the Navy Department.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Navy, in consideration of the transfer to the United States by Virginia Electric & Power Co. title to certain equipment consisting of poles, wires, cross arms, insulators, and other incidental materials, is further authorized to transfer, under such conditions as he shall approve, to said Virginia Electric & Power Co., without cost to said corporation, all of the right, title, and interest of the United States of America in two electric cables, each three-conductor, 350,000 circular mils, 11,000-volt, and each 3,910 feet in length, which are installed within two conduits of the United States of America, constructed in and upon a strip of land comprising a part of the Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va.; and the Secretary of the Navy is further authorized to grant and convey, under such conditions as he may approve, to Virginia Electric & Power Co., without cost to said corporation, a perpetual easement to maintain, operate, renew, replace, and repair the aforesaid electric cables within said conduits, the metes and bounds description of the location of which is on file in the Navy Department.

CHIEF OF CHAPLAINS, UNITED STATES NAVY

The bill (S. 1738) to establish a Chief of Chaplains in the United States Navy, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That there shall be in the Bureau of Naval Personnel a Chief of Chaplains, designated by the Chief of Naval Personnel from among officers of the Chaplains Corps of the Regular Navy not below the rank of commander; and that such officer shall, while so serving, have the rank of rear admiral and shall receive the pay and allowances provided by law for rear admirals of the lower half.

REIMBURSEMENT FOR PERSONAL PROPERTY LOST AT FIRES AT NAVY SHORE ACTIVITIES

The bill (S. 1739) to reimburse certain Navy personnel and former Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged as the result of fires which occurred at various Navy shore activities was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sum or sums, amounting in the aggregate not to exceed \$1,741.95, as may be required by the Secretary of the Navy to reimburse, under such regulations as he may prescribe, certain Navy personnel and former Navy personnel for the value of personal property lost or damaged as the result of fires occurring in a drill hall hangar and Quonset hut, naval air station, Pasco, Wash., on February 27, 1945; in Quonset hut, United States Naval Receiving Station, Navy 128, on July 15, 1945; in building 178 at Scout Observation Service Unit 1, Navy 128, on July 27, 1945: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall

be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

AMENDMENT OF FIRST WAR POWERS ACT, 1941

The bill (H. R. 4571) to amend the First War Powers Act, 1941, was announced as next in order.

Mr. BALL. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is heard.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator who made the objection withhold it for a moment. I wonder whether an explanation will suffice at this time.

Mr. BALL. I objected only because when I looked over the bill, it seemed to be a rather extensive measure relating to property held by the Alien Property Custodian, and I thought the bill should not be passed during consideration of the Consent Calendar.

Mr. McCARRAN. Let me say that the bill comes here with the recommendation of the Alien Property Custodian and the Department of Justice. It provides that property taken under the First War Powers Act or under the Trading With the Enemy Act from those who were not enemies of this country, but who happened to be in enemy territory at the time, should now be returned to them. The bill further provides that they shall have no claim against the Government for the withholding of the properties up to this time. That, in brief, is what the bill provides.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BALL. I withdraw the objection.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs, with an amendment, on page 7, in line 11, to strike out the period, and insert a colon and the following proviso: "*Provided,* That except as provided in subsections (b) and (c) hereof, no person to whom a return is made pursuant to this section, nor the successor in interest of such person, shall acquire or have any claim or right of action against the United States or any department, establishment, or agency thereof, or corporation owned thereby, or against any person authorized or licensed by the United States, founded upon the retention, sale, or other disposition, or use, during the period it was vested in the Alien Property Custodian, of the returned property, interest, or proceeds."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN LANDS WITHIN FORT DOUGLAS MILITARY RESERVATION

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1535) to authorize the Secretary of War to convey certain lands situated within the Fort Douglas Military Reservation to the Shriners' Hospitals for

Crippled Children, which had been reported from the Committee on Military Affairs with amendments on page 1, line 4, to strike out "convey by quitclaim deed" and insert "convey under such terms and conditions as he may prescribe"; on the same page, line 7, after the word "to", to strike out "the following-described lands" and insert "seven and eight thousand eight hundred and fifty-four ten-thousandths acres of land, more or less"; and on page 2, beginning in line 3, to strike out:

Beginning at Monument Numbered 13 of the Fort Douglas Military Reservation, and running thence along the boundary line of the military reservation north no degrees no minutes forty seconds east five hundred and fifty-three and seventy-five one-hundredths feet; thence south seventy-five degrees nine minutes twelve seconds east seven hundred and eighty-three and eleven one-hundredths feet; thence south no degrees no minutes forty seconds west three hundred and fifty-three and seventy-five one-hundredths feet; thence along the boundary line of the military reservation north eighty-nine degrees fifty-seven minutes one second west seven hundred and fifty-seven feet to the point of beginning; containing seven and eight thousand eight hundred and fifty-four ten-thousandths acres.

So as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War is authorized and directed to convey under such terms and conditions as he may prescribe to the Shriners' Hospitals for Crippled Children, a Colorado corporation, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to seven and eight thousand eight hundred and fifty-four ten-thousandths acres of land, more or less situated within the Fort Douglas Military Reservation, Utah.

Sec. 2. The lands conveyed pursuant to the provisions of the first section of this Act shall be used by the grantee as a location for a hospital for crippled children; and the deed of conveyance of such lands shall contain the express condition that if the grantee shall fail or cease to use such lands for such purposes, or shall alienate or attempt to alienate such lands, title thereto shall revert to the United States.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ADDITIONAL DISTRICT JUDGE, NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1163) to provide for the appointment of 2 additional district judges for the northern district of California which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, on page 1, line 4, after the word "Senate" to strike out "two additional district judges" and insert "one additional district judge", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President is authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, one additional district judge for the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of California.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to provide for the appointment of

one additional district judge for the northern district of California."

RESTORATION OF CERTAIN LANDS TO THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1109) to restore to the Territory of Hawaii certain lands designated under section 203, title II, as available within the meaning of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1920, as amended, which had been reported from the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs with an amendment to insert at the end of the bill the following new section:

Sec. 2. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this act, if at any time the Department of Commerce discontinues use of the above-described lands, such lands shall thereupon become available lands within the meaning of section 203 of title II of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, as amended.

So as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That so much of section 203 of title II of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, as amended, as designates the land hereinafter described as available land within the meaning of that act, is hereby repealed and the land restored to its previous status under the control of the Territory of Hawaii.

Portion of Hawaiian homeland of Keaukaha, trace 2, Waiakea, South Hilo, island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, as returned to the Commissioner of Public Lands of the Territory of Hawaii by resolution numbered 85 of the Hawaiian Homes Commission, dated July 18, 1944, and more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a spike at the northwest corner of this tract of land and on the southeast corner of the intersection of Nene and Akepa Streets, the coordinates of said point of beginning referred to Government Survey Triangulation Station "HALAI", being five thousand two hundred and eight and twenty one-hundredths feet north and twenty-four thousand eight hundred and eighteen and six one-hundredths feet east, and running by azimuths measured clockwise from true south:

1. Two hundred and ninety degrees eleven minutes five hundred and sixty-one and eighty-two one-hundredths feet along the south side of Nene Street;

2. Thence along same on a curve to the left with a radius of one thousand four hundred and sixty-five and four-tenths feet, the chord azimuth and distance being: Two hundred and sixty-eight degrees thirty-seven minutes one thousand and seventy-seven and thirty one-hundredths feet;

3. Two hundred and forty-seven degrees three minutes five hundred and ninety-six and sixty-two one-hundredths feet along same;

4. Three hundred and sixty degrees no minutes one thousand two hundred and thirty-seven and eighty-five one-hundredths feet;

5. Ninety degrees no minutes two thousand one hundred and fifty-three and sixty-nine one-hundredths feet;

6. One hundred and eighty degrees no minutes one thousand one hundred and seventy-three and four one-hundredths feet along the east side of the proposed extension of Akepa Street to the point of beginning, and containing an area of fifty acres, more or less.

Sec. 2. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this act, if at any time the Department of Commerce discontinues use of the above-described lands, such lands shall thereupon become available lands within the meaning of section 203 of title II of the

Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, as amended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BENEFITS FOR CERTAIN POSTAL EMPLOYEES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 4652) to provide credit for past service to substitute employees of the postal service when appointed to regular position; to extend annual and sick leave benefits to war service indefinite substitute employees; to fix the rate of compensation for temporary substitute rural carriers serving in the place of regular carriers in the armed forces; and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads with an amendment on page 2, line 22, after the word "promotions," to insert the following:

Provided further, That upon appointment of a substitute employee to a regular position he shall not be placed in or promoted to a grade higher than the grade to which he would have progressed, including benefits authorized by section 23 of Public Law 134, approved July 6, 1945, had his original appointment been to a regular position of grade 1: *And provided further,* That employees shall not be allowed credit for service performed under temporary or war-service appointments except when such service is continuous to the date of appointment as a classified substitute or regular employee.

Sec. 2. Employees who have been separated or shall hereafter be separated from the field service of the Post Office Department for military duty shall be given credit under the provisions of section 1 of this act for the periods or terms of substitute service immediately preceding their entry into military service and pro rata credit shall be given for the time engaged in military service. Employees who are reinstated to positions in the field service of the Post Office Department may be given credit for the periods or terms of continuous substitute and regular service immediately preceding their separation, but they shall not be placed in a grade higher than the grade to which they would have progressed in continuous service.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the clerk is authorized to renumber the sections.

CUSTER BATTLEFIELD NATIONAL MONUMENT

The bill (S. 1185) to change the designation of Custer Battlefield National Cemetery, in the State of Montana, to "Custer Battlefield National Monument," and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, That the area now within the Custer Battlefield National Cemetery, in the State of Montana, shall hereafter be known as the "Custer Battlefield National Monument," under which name this national monument shall be entitled to receive and to use all moneys heretofore or hereafter appropriated for the Custer Battlefield National Cemetery.

TRANSPORTATION FOR CERTAIN
PERSONNEL

The bill (S. 1657) to amend Public Law 779 of the Seventy-seventh Congress, entitled "An act to provide for furnishing transportation for certain Government and other personnel necessary for the effective prosecution of the war, and for other purposes," approved December 1, 1942, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, pursuant to request, I ask for an explanation of the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill was introduced by the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY], and reported by the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS].

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I should be glad to have the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs explain the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Utah is recognized.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, S. 1657 is a bill to transfer the duty of making the determinations required by law, relating to furnishing transportation, to the heads of the departments involved, because of the liquidation of the Office of Defense Transportation.

The Office of Defense Transportation is now engaged in closing out its functions, preparatory to complete liquidation, but there are certain duties imposed upon it which must be terminated by the Congress.

The act of December 1, 1942—Public Law 779 of the Seventy-seventh Congress—granted authority to the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Chairman of the Maritime Commission to provide, under certain conditions, transportation for personnel attached to or employed by their respective departments or agencies. Paragraph 4 of section 1 of the act provides that the authority granted shall be exercised "only after a determination by the Office of Defense Transportation that existing private and other facilities are not and cannot be rendered adequate by other means."

The act of October 25, 1943—Public Law 170 of the Seventy-eighth Congress—granted authority to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs "to utilize automotive equipment of the Veterans' Administration to transport its employees between field stations and nearest adequate public transportation," after a prior determination has been made by the Office of Defense Transportation.

The termination of this function of the ODT is recommended by the Director of the Office, Mr. J. M. Johnson, and he has furnished the committee copies of letters received by him advising that the War and Navy Departments, the Maritime Commission, the Veterans' Administration, and the Bureau of the Budget have no objection to the bill.

That is all the bill provides, Mr. President.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, as I understand, the bill simply does away with the Office of Defense Transportation, and transfers such powers as it has exercised over transportation in the

different departments to the heads of those departments. The bill has no bearing whatsoever upon the express idea of transporting overseas families of men in the armed service who are now overseas. It does not affect that situation at all. Am I correct in that understanding?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I believe, Mr. President, that the bill has no bearing upon that situation.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I thank the Senator.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I wish to inquire of the chairman of the committee, the Senator from Utah, as to whether the provision of law which it is proposed to amend and which refers to the authority granted to the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Maritime Commission, carries an expiration date.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I cannot answer the Senator's question, but I am sure that it carries the provision which is common to all our emergency war acts; that is, that the act shall terminate 6 months after the declaration of the end of the war. At any rate, it seems to me that that question has no bearing upon this amendment, because the Office of Defense Transportation has already ordered the closing of its affairs, and its functions are being transferred in conformity with a prior act, to the heads of various departments, in order that no injustice may be done to any person.

Mr. CORDON. The Office of Defense Transportation was empowered to certify that emergency transportation was necessary in the event that ordinary transportation was not available. The fact that the Office of Defense Transportation is being terminated is some indication to me that the emergency for which the law of December 1942 was enacted is now at an end.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. The purpose of the emergency transportation law was to make possible the proper and legal handling of cases which might arise. The request for the passage of the Senate bill 1567 came from the Office of Defense Transportation itself.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (S. 1657) was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That (a) section 1, paragraph 4, of the act of December 1, 1942 (56 Stat. 1024; 50 U. S. C., Supp. III, App. 841), entitled "An act to provide for furnishing transportation for certain Government and other personnel necessary to provide for the effective prosecution of the war, and for other purposes," is amended to read as follows:

"4. The authority herein granted the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Chairman of the Maritime Commission shall be exercised in each case only after a determination by the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, or the Chairman of the Maritime Commission, as the case may be, that existing private and other facilities are not and cannot be rendered adequate by other means, and that its exercise will result in the most efficient method of supplying transportation to the personnel con-

cerned and a proper utilization of transportation facilities."

(b) Section 2 of said act is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Chairman of the Maritime Commission, respectively, to file with the Congress, within 60 days after the end of the fiscal year, a summarized report of the exercise of the authority herein granted, which report shall include (1) location, nature, and size of the plant for which transportation facilities were provided; (2) type, amount, and original cost of equipment furnished; (3) outline of lease or charter for rented or reciprocally used equipment with total costs for period of use or operation; and (4) citation of authority of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, or the Chairman of the Maritime Commission, under which exercised."

Sec. 2. The act of October 25, 1943 (57 Stat. 575; U. S. C., Supp. III, title 38, ch. 1, sec. 11a), entitled "An act to provide for furnishing transportation in Government-owned automotive vehicles for employees of the Veterans' Administration at field stations in the absence of adequate public or private transportation" is amended to read as follows:

"That during the present war and not exceeding 6 months after the termination of the war, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, whenever he finds such action to be necessary for the efficient conduct of the affairs of his Administration, and under such regulations as he may prescribe, is authorized to utilize automotive equipment of the Veterans' Administration to transport its employees between field stations and nearest adequate public transportation at such reasonable rates of fare for the service furnished as he may establish. All moneys collected as fares from such employees shall be accounted for and shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of miscellaneous receipts. The authority herein granted the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall be exercised with respect to any station only after determination by the Administrator that existing private and other facilities are not and cannot be rendered adequate by other means, and that its exercise will result in the most efficient method of supplying transportation to the personnel concerned and a proper utilization of transportation facilities."

EXCHANGE OF LAND AT BENICIA
ARSENAL, CALIF.

The bill (S. 1776) to authorize the exchange of certain land at Benicia Arsenal, Calif., was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized under such terms and conditions as he may prescribe, to convey to the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. for right-of-way purposes a perpetual easement over, across, and upon a portion of the Benicia Arsenal, Calif., comprising one and eighty-eight one-hundredths acres of land, more or less, and that in exchange therefor the United States of America accept all right, title, and interest of the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. in 19 acres of land, more or less, situate in the same vicinity.

CREDIT FOR SERVICE RENDERED BY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE

The bill (H. R. 2240) to credit certain service performed by members of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service prior to reaching 18 years

of age for the purpose of computing longevity pay, or for other pay purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AMENDMENT OF BOULDER CANYON PROJECT ACT

The bill (H. R. 4932) to amend section 9 of the Boulder Canyon Project Act, approved December 21, 1928, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AMENDMENT OF HATCH ACT

The bill (S. 1105) to amend the Hatch Act was announced as next in order.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, I ask that the bill go over.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I should like to hear an explanation of the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Will the Senator from West Virginia withdraw his request that the bill be passed over?

Mr. REVERCOMB. I withdraw the request, reserving the right to object.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, this bill, which proposes to amend the so-called Hatch Act, was considered by the Committee on the Judiciary on, I believe, Monday of last week. In view of the request which I shall make, I think it will not be necessary to explain the bill, but I wish to say that I think the proposed amendment of the act is one of an emergency nature. However, there are several members of the committee who desire to be heard on the merits of the bill. They were detained on the day the bill was considered by the committee. They did not have an opportunity to express their opposition or to vote against reporting it. At the request of those members, and after having consulted with the committee chairman, I ask that the measure be recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from New Mexico? The Chair hears none, and the bill is recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary.

LUCY DELGADO AND IRMA M. DELGADO

The bill (H. R. 4249) for the relief of Lucy Delgado and Irma M. Delgado was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FOREST ELDON POWELL

The bill (H. R. 2724) for the relief of the legal guardian of Forest Eldon Powell was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ALGA STANIK

The bill (H. R. 3514) for the relief of the legal guardian of Olga Stanik, a minor, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MAX HIRSCH

The bill (H. R. 1848) for the relief of Max Hirsch was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

B. PENDINO

The bill (H. R. 1315) for the relief of B. Pendino was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ALFRED OSTERHOFF, DOING BUSINESS AS ILLINI REEFER TRANSIT

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1411) for the relief of Alfred Osterhoff, doing business as Illini Reefer Transit, Champaign, Ill., which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 1, line 6, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$2,211.76, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for compensation for property damages sustained by him, and for loss of earnings, as a result of an accident which occurred when a trailer truck owned by him was struck by a United States Army vehicle on United States Route" and to insert "\$1,150, in full settlement of all claims of the said Alfred Osterhoff against the United States for property damage and for loss of use of his tractor and trailer as the result of an accident involving an Army vehicle which occurred on United States Highway", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Alfred Osterhoff, doing business as Illini Reefer Transit, of Champaign, Ill., the sum of \$1,150, in full settlement of all claims of the said Alfred Osterhoff against the United States for property damage and for loss of use of his tractor and trailer as the result of an accident involving an Army vehicle which occurred on United States Highway No. 45, near Chebanse, Ill., on March 28, 1945: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. ALICE CONDON

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1319) for the relief of Mrs. Alice Condon, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 1, line 6, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$2,000" and insert "\$1,000", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. Alice Condon, of Atlantic City, N. J., the sum of \$1,000, in full satisfaction of her claim against the United States for compensation for personal injuries sustained by her, and for reimbursement of medical and other expenses incurred by her, as a result of an accident which occurred when she was struck by a United States Army vehicle while crossing Sovereign Avenue, in Atlantic City, N. J., on April 4, 1945: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor

and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

A. F. CRAWFORD

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 933) for the relief of A. F. Crawford, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 1, line 6, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$1,076.12" and insert "\$926.12", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to A. F. Crawford, of Omaha, Nebr., the sum of \$926.12, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for compensation for personal injuries, expenses, and property damage sustained by him as the result of an accident which occurred on December 23, 1941, when the automobile which he was driving was struck by a United States Army truck near Snoqualmie, Wash.: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent hereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ESTATE OF MICHAEL J. McDONOUGH

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2483) for the relief of the estate of Michael J. McDonough, deceased, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 1, line 7, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$5,000" and insert "\$2,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

LEONARD HUTCHINGS

The bill (H. R. 1464) for the relief of Leonard Hutchings was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM N. THERRIAULT AND MILLICENT THERRIAULT

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3808) for the relief of the estate of William N. Therriault and Millicent Therriault, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment on page 1, line 7, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$11,425" and insert "\$6,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

ISABEL CARLSON

The bill (H. R. 854) for the relief of Isabel Carlson was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

W. D. JONES AND ETHEL S. JONES

The bill (H. R. 2661) for the relief of W. D. Jones and Ethel S. Jones, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SOLOMON SCHTIERMAN

The bill (H. R. 2171) for the relief of Solomon Schtierman was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CHARLES ZUCKER

The bill (H. R. 2168) for the relief of Charles Zucker was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ARNOLD MECHAM

The bill (H. R. 2289) for the relief of Arnold Mecham was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

THOMAS A. BUTLER

The bill (H. R. 3046) for the relief of Thomas A. Butler was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SAM KALAK

The bill (H. R. 2452) for the relief of Sam Kalak was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

A. L. CLEM AND IDA M. BRYANT

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1184) for the relief of A. L. Clem and Ida M. Bryant, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 1, line 6, after the name "Kansas", to strike out "(1) the sum of \$1,500 in full settlement of all claims of the said A. L. Clem and Ida M. Bryant against the United States on account of property damage and personal injuries resulting from the presence of obnoxious odors emanating from the operation of the sewage-disposal plant at the Independence Army air base, and accruing prior to January 1, 1945, (2) a sum equal to \$35 a month from January 1, 1945, to the date of enactment of this act as compensation for continuing property damage during such period due to the above-described condition, and (3) the sum of \$35 a month beginning on the date of enactment of this act for each month during which such condition continues to exist", and insert, "the sum of \$1,440, in full settlement of all claims of the said A. L. Clem and Ida M. Bryant against the United States on account of property damage and personal injuries resulting from the presence of obnoxious odors emanating from the operation of the sewage-disposal plant at the Independence Army air base, and accruing prior to January 1, 1946", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to A. L. Clem and Ida M. Bryant, of Independence, Kans., the sum of \$1,440, in full

settlement of all claims of the said A. L. Clem and Ida M. Bryant against the United States on account of property damage and personal injuries resulting from the presence of obnoxious odors emanating from the operation of the sewage-disposal plant at the Independence Army air base, and accruing prior to January 1, 1946: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM PHILIPS

The bill (H. R. 2963) for the relief of William Philips, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

R. H. SINDLE

The bill (H. R. 2728) for the relief of R. H. Sindle, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HARRY C. WESTOVER

The bill (H. R. 2270) for the relief of Harry C. Westover, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 4160) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, approved July 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, was announced as next in order.

Mr. CORDON. Let the bill go over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is heard, and the bill will be passed over.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 85) proposing to amend the Constitution of the United States to exclude aliens in counting the whole number of persons in each State for apportionment of Representatives among the several States, was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be passed over.

ELSIE PETER

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is informed that there are several bills which have been reported by the Committee on Claims but which do not appear on the Calendar, and without objection they will be called at this time.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, may I ask what the bills are?

Mr. ELLENDER. They are all claims bills.

Mr. WHITE. Purely private claims bills?

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes.

Mr. WHITE. Involving no public question?

Mr. ELLENDER. No.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. An objection to any one of the bills will take it over. Is there objection to the calling of the several claims bills?

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I have no objection to calling them, with the understanding that they are all only private claims bills, and involve no public question.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the first bill by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 2393) for the relief of Elsie Peter.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LEGAL GUARDIANS OF JOHN BUCHAN AND LAWRENCE GILLINGHAM, MINORS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 1615) for the relief of the legal guardians of John Buchan and Lawrence Gillingham, minors, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with amendments, on page 1, line 5, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$4,300" and insert "\$5,850.55"; and on line 7, after the words "sum of," to strike out "\$1,034" and insert "\$2,294."

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be grossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

SAUNDERS WHOLESALE, INC.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1310) for the relief of Saunders Wholesale, Inc., which was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Saunders Wholesale, Inc., of Key West, Fla., is hereby relieved of liability for the payment of manufacturers' excise taxes in the amount of \$7,834.56 on 2,242,000 cigarettes and 42 pounds of manufactured tobacco which were destroyed by fire on February 26, 1945, while stored in a sea-stores warehouse operated by the said Saunders Wholesale, Inc., after having been lawfully withdrawn from the place of manufacture, without payment of tax, for delivery to vessels for use as sea stores.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I ask for an explanation of the bill. I notice in the report that objection is raised to it.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, this bill is to relieve Saunders Wholesale, Inc., from the payment of manufacturers' excise taxes in the amount of \$7,834.56. This firm had cigarettes and tobacco ready to send overseas to the boys in the service, with a certificate that if they were sent across the firm would not have to pay the excise taxes provided by law. While the cigarettes and tobacco were in warehouses, they were burned, and the firm is merely asking relief from the payment of the tax. Under the certificate they would not have to pay, and, under the circumstances, it is nothing but right that they should be exempted from the payment of the taxes.

Mr. CORDON. I do not object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HERBERT C. ROCKWELL

The bill (S. 1637) for the relief of Herbert C. Rockwell, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Herbert C. Rockwell, of Washington, Pa., the sum of \$158.05, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for property damage sustained on August 10, 1944, when a vehicle belonging to the Federal Bureau of Investigation rolled away from its parking place on a down-grade street and collided with the automobile of Herbert C. Rockwell which was parked in front of 416½ North Main Street, Washington, Pa.: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

GORDON COLE HART

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1622) for the relief of Gordon Cole Hart, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 1, line 8, after the words "by him", to strike out "and for reimbursement of medical and other expenses incurred by him", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Gordon Cole Hart, of Medford, Mass., the sum of \$400, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for compensation for personal injuries sustained by him as a result of an accident which occurred when a United States Army airplane while taking off struck the parked airplane in which he was sitting, at the East Boston Airport, Boston, Mass., on September 15, 1941: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 948) for the relief of certain claimants in levee district No. 10, Yuba County, Calif., was announced as next in order.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

MRS. FLORENCE MERSMAN

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3791) for the relief of Mrs.

Florence Mersman, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 1, line 6, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$2,000" and insert "\$1,330."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

THOMAS SUMNER

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 1854) for the relief of Thomas Sumner, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 1, line 6, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$750" and insert "\$1,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

C. FRANK JAMES

The bill (H. R. 2769) for the relief of C. Frank James was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

KATHLEEN LAWTON MCGUIRE

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2670) for the relief of the legal guardian of Kathleen Lawton McGuire, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 1, line 7, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$1,657.25" and to insert "\$1,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

HAROLD B. ALDEN AND WALTER E. STROHM

The bill (H. R. 1489) for the relief of Harold B. Alden and Walter E. Strohm, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ESTATE OF BOBBY MESSICK

The bill (H. R. 2974) for the relief of the estate of Bobby Messick was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. HENRY H. HAY

The bill (S. 1190) for the relief of Mrs. Henry H. Hay was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. Henry H. Hay, of Savannah, Ga., the sum of \$1,082.46, in full satisfaction of her claim against the United States for compensation for accrued annual leave, earned by her husband, the late Henry H. Hay, as a merchant marine inspector in the United States Coast Guard at Savannah, Ga., the said amount representing 88 days and 15 minutes annual leave standing to the credit of the said Henry H. Hay at the time of his death on December 4, 1944: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or

received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

C. E. BRUMFIELD

The bill (H. R. 3784), for the relief of C. H. Brumfield, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS BY THE COAST GUARD

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1811) to amend Public Law 277, Seventy-ninth Congress, so as to provide the Coast Guard, at such time as it is transferred back to the Treasury Department, with a system of laws for the settlement of claims, and for other purposes, which was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Public Law 277, Seventy-ninth Congress, is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"Sec. 5. The provisions of this act shall apply to the Coast Guard and to the personnel of the Coast Guard, military and civil, when the Coast Guard is not operating as a part of the Navy. In such cases, the Secretary of the Treasury shall have and exercise, as to claims caused by military or civilian employees of the Coast Guard while acting within the scope of their employment or otherwise incident to the activities of the Coast Guard and as to the claims of the personnel of the Coast Guard, the authority conferred by this act upon the Secretary of the Navy, and payment or reimbursement in kind of such claims shall be made from appropriations available to the Treasury Department, which appropriations are hereby authorized. The act of December 28, 1922 (42 Stat. 1066), shall be inapplicable to the Coast Guard 60 days after approval of this act.

"Sec. 6. The provisions of this act shall apply to the personnel of the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Public Health Service when serving with the Navy."

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, under the present law the Navy has the right to compromise bills up to \$1,000 during wartime, and during peacetime up to \$500. Of course, during wartime the Coast Guard is under the Navy. In anticipation of the Coast Guard being returned to the jurisdiction of the Treasury Department, it is the desire of the Navy to have the same law applicable to the Coast Guard after it is separated and placed under the Treasury Department. That is the only purpose of the bill.

Mr. REVERCOMB. It merely provides, then, for a transfer of authority?

Mr. ELLENDER. That is all.

Mr. WALSH. What amounts did the Senator state?

Mr. ELLENDER. Up to \$1,000 during wartime, and \$500 during peacetime.

Mr. WALSH. Without coming to Congress for approval, the Navy Department and the Coast Guard, independently of congressional action, can settle claims up to those amounts?

Mr. ELLENDER. That is correct.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

KICK-BACKS ON CONTRACTS

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, there is on the calendar House bill 2284, Calendar No. 175, the purpose of which is to eliminate the practice of subcontractors paying fees or kick-backs or granting gifts or gratuities in an effort to get contracts from a prime contractor or from a higher tier subcontractor. Under cost-plus contracts the Government has to pay these gratuities or fees. The bill was reported from the Senate Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments without any objection on the part of any member of the committee, so far as the purposes of the bill and the attainment of those purposes are concerned.

The distinguished junior Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] at the time the bill was reported thought perhaps he might wish to offer some amendments which might make the bill easier of administration. The bill therefore went over when it was reached on the calendar the first time so the Senator from Michigan might, if he saw fit to do so, prepare and present amendments. I have spoken to the Senator from Michigan this morning and he advises me he has no desire to offer any amendments, and he has no objection to the present consideration and passage of the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 2284) to eliminate the practice by subcontractors, under cost-plus-a-fixed-fee or cost reimbursable contracts of the United States, of paying fees or kick-backs, or of granting gifts or gratuities to employees of a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee or cost reimbursable prime contractors or of higher tier subcontractors for the purpose of securing the award of subcontracts or orders.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, in view of the statement made by the Senator from Alabama that the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] is satisfied with the bill in its present form, I have no reason to object.

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 2284) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BARRING OF CERTAIN CLAIMS BY THE UNITED STATES IN CONNECTION WITH GOVERNMENT CHECKS AND WARRANTS

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, House bill 129, Calendar No. 548, is a bill concerning which the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] has approached me several times. I advised the Senator from Nebraska that I would do all I could to have the bill passed today, if possible. It was unanimously passed by the House of Representatives and unanimously reported by the Senate Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. The bill provides for the barring of certain claims by the United States in connection with Government checks and

warrants. Page 2 of the report contains a summary of the purposes of the bill. I read from the report, as follows:

The Government today is issuing hitherto unheard-of numbers of checks and warrants running into the hundreds of millions each year. No termination of the liability of endorsers, banks, and others now exists with respect to endorsements of such checks and warrants. By virtue of the endorsements on the checks and warrants guaranteeing or warranting the genuineness of prior endorsements, the endorsers, banks, and others are confronted with the possibility of being called upon many years thereafter to refund the amounts of checks and warrants belatedly found to bear forged or unauthorized endorsements. The present legislation, in effect, bars the United States from enforcing any claim arising out of the forged or unauthorized signatures or endorsements upon or alteration of Government checks or warrants against any endorser, transferor, depository, or financial agent unless the United States or an agency thereof has given written notice of such claim to, or has commenced court proceedings against, such endorser, transferor, depository, or financial agent within 6 years from the presentation of the checks or warrants to the Treasurer of the United States or other drawee for payment.

In other words, the bill would establish a statute of limitations after the 6-year period so far as concerns the Government going back and holding liable any bank or any depository or any other concern.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. Stating it another way, this bill obligates the Government to pursue any remedy it has within 6 years, and thereafter the Government is barred?

Mr. HILL. The committee thought it only fair to the banks and depositors and other concerns handling these Government checks, that there should be some kind of a limitation; that the Treasury of the United States could proceed within a 6-year period of time diligently, but there ought to be some end to matters of this kind.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. The explanation made by the Senator has been very clarifying. This measure relates only to claims by the United States, and by no one else?

Mr. HILL. That is correct.

Mr. REVERCOMB. In other words, if a check were issued to an individual and there were no presentation of it for payment, say for 10 years, because of death, or for any other reason, the bill would place no limitation on such a matter.

Mr. HILL. The bill would not affect that kind of a check at all.

Mr. REVERCOMB. It deals only with claims of the United States against banks, depositories, and so forth?

Mr. HILL. Against endorsers, by reason of fraud or something like that, but the Government must at least pursue its claim within the 6-year period. I think it is only fair that there should be a limitation placed on such matters. We have statutes of limitations in all the States, and Federal statutes of limitations as well.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 129) to provide for the barring of certain claims by the United States in connection with Government checks and warrants was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

U. S. S. "WOLVERINE"

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 220, Calendar 409.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 220) to vest title to the U. S. S. *Wolverine* (ex-Michigan) in the Foundation for the Original U. S. S. Michigan, Inc.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, when this bill was under consideration previously the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] objected because the bill related to a naval vessel originally called the *Michigan*. The Senator has now withdrawn his objection. All the bill does is to transfer the title to this vessel, which is now in the city of Erie, Pa., and is in the custody of the city of Erie for historical purposes, to a foundation of private citizens who will keep it in repair. The Navy was obliged to take it away from the city of Erie because if kept there it would deteriorate, and it was no longer suitable for historical purposes.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator a question? It is clear, then, that this is not a usable boat; it is a museum piece, so to speak?

Mr. WALSH. It is a very old vessel, and the law giving it to the city of Erie was passed long before the present war. It has had nothing to do with the present war at all.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (S. 220) to vest title to the U. S. S. *Wolverine* (ex-Michigan) in the Foundation for the Original U. S. S. Michigan, Inc., was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That all of the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the U. S. S. *Wolverine* (ex-Michigan) is hereby transferred to and vested in the Foundation for the Original U. S. S. Michigan, Inc.

INTERIM REPORT ON DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS WAR PLANTS

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, from the Committee on Military Affairs, I ask unanimous consent to submit, pursuant to Senate Resolution 129, Seventy-ninth Congress, first session, to investigate the disposal of surplus Government property and related problems, a special interim report on the disposal of surplus war plants owned by the Government, and I submit a report (No. 987) thereon.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the report will be received and printed.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I ask unanimous consent that the full text of the report

may be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, because I regard it to be of great importance.

There being no objection, the report was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senate Resolution 129, Seventy-ninth Congress, directs your committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, to make a full and complete study and investigation with regard to the disposal of surplus Government property. In accordance with this mandate, the Surplus Property Subcommittee, through its staff, has studied the progress made with respect to the disposal of Government-owned surplus plants and industrial facilities. The subcommittee feels that it is timely to submit a summary of the preliminary conclusions reached by it as a result of this study.

PURPOSE OF REPORT IS ANALYSIS, NOT CRITICISM

From the beginning the subcommittee has given particularly close attention to the progress of plant disposal. The subcommittee is convinced that effective disposal of industrial plants and facilities, including machinery, is the most important aspect of surplus disposal as far as the achievement of the long-range objectives of the Surplus Property Act is concerned "to give maximum aid in the reestablishment of a peacetime economy of free, independent, private enterprise, the development of the maximum of independent operators in trade, industry, and agriculture, and to stimulate full employment; * * * to discourage monopolistic practices and to strengthen and preserve the competitive position of small business concerns in an economy of free enterprise."

It has been generally recognized that the problems connected with the disposal of consumer goods have not as yet been solved in spite of repeated shifts of that function from one disposal agency to another. On the other hand, the continuity with which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has discharged the function of plant disposal has given rise to the belief both within and outside of the Congress that substantial progress has been achieved in that field of surplus disposal. This general impression to the contrary, it must be confessed that the industrial plants of the Government are not passing into the hands of private industry as rapidly as could be desired.

The purpose of the following appraisal is not to criticize the RFC or any particular officers of that Corporation who have been in charge of plant disposal, for it must be recognized that the task of passing the plants into private hands is one of great difficulty. The purpose is rather to isolate some of the factors which may have slowed down industrial plant disposal and to call them to the attention of the agencies and officials now responsible for the declaration and disposal of Government-owned surpluses.

Mistakes in surplus disposal are to be expected, and an attempt has to be made gradually to improve our disposal machinery just as the procurement machinery had to go through several reorganizations before it functioned reasonably well. No criticism, and particularly no personal criticism, is intended by this report, particularly because one of the major factors contributing to the slow disposal of plants, as well as other surpluses, may have been the separation of policy formulation from administration enacted into law by the Congress in the Surplus Property Act. The separation of the policy-making Surplus Property Administration from the Government agencies designated as disposal agencies followed the pattern set in the Contract Settlement Act and the recommendations made by Messrs. Baruch and Hancock in their Report on War and Postwar Adjustment Policies.

SPEDY DISPOSAL IS VITAL

In his progress report for the fourth quarter of 1945 to the Congress, the then Surplus Property Administrator W. Stuart Symington emphasized the need for speed in the disposal of industrial plants to help stem inflation, to provide jobs for veterans and displaced war workers, and to avoid diversion of scarce building materials from residential to industrial construction. The statistics submitted in the same report and preliminary figures covering the month of January 1946, however, indicate that industrial plant disposal is not proceeding as rapidly as could be desired. As of January 31, only 171 plants, or 11 percent, out of a total of 1,540 industrial plants capable of independent operation, which have already or will eventually become surplus, had been disposed of by sale or lease. Out of the 171 plants, 130 plants representing an investment of \$181,000,000, were sold; and 41 plants, totaling \$213,000,000, were leased. Therefore, about 96 percent of the original investment of \$1,200,000,000 still remains in the hands of the Government.

At the rate of plant disposal achieved during the month of January (57 plants, representing an investment of \$122,000,000) it will take a minimum of 2 years to dispose of the remaining 1,369 plants by sale or lease, even assuming that leases may be considered as final disposal. If cost rather than the number of plants is used as a criterion of disposal achievement, disposal of the remaining investment of \$10,800,000,000 at the January rate will take approximately 7 years.

SURPLUS DECLARATIONS ARE SLOW

As of January 31 slightly more than one-third of the total number of plants which will eventually become surplus had been declared surplus by the owning agencies. That is to say only 495 plants out of 1,540, or an investment of \$2,800,000,000 out of a total of \$11,200,000,000, had been surrendered by the owning agencies to be leased or sold by the disposal agencies. About three-fourths of the 495 plants declared surplus were owned by Reconstruction Finance Corporation (Defense Plants Division, formerly Defense Plants Corporation). The Army declared surplus 107 plants, or about one-third of the number of plants owned by it, while the Navy has so far declared surplus only 8 manufacturing plants.

Various reasons are assigned by the owning agencies for slow surplus declarations:

- (1) Surplus declaration procedures prescribed by the Surplus Property Administration are still too time consuming. Originally, they required the listing of inventories, stating the original cost of real estate, buildings, and equipment in plants to be declared surplus. Subsequent revisions and simplifications are considered insufficient.
- (2) The owning agencies are frequently undecided as to which plants should be retained for national defense purposes.
- (3) Rapid demobilization has depleted personnel in the owning agencies competent to perform the necessary paper work.

SLOW DECLARATIONS DELAY DISPOSALS

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation¹ contends that failure to declare surplus plants owned by it does not impede disposals. Being the owning as well as the disposal agency, the RFC can authorize plant inspection by interested parties prior to surplus declaration and has on hand necessary data

¹ Throughout this report reference is made with respect to plant disposal to the organization and activities of Reconstruction Finance Corporation. It is too early as yet to appraise any organizational or procedural changes made with respect to plant disposal by War Assets Corporation, a subsidiary of RFC, which was designated as a disposal agency for capital, producers, and consumers goods effective January 15, 1946.

with respect to such plants to allow opening of negotiations. With respect to plants owned by other agencies, however, failure to declare surplus promptly definitely impedes disposal. Frequently inspection is made impossible by the owning agencies and insufficient data are available to RFC to conduct negotiations or even open sales drives with respect to such plants. Irrespective, however, of what agency owns the plants and regardless of RFC's contention, failure to declare plants surplus promptly has the tendency of postponing the assumption of full responsibility for disposal by the disposal agencies. For example, after negotiations for a lease for an aluminum-reduction plant and a rolling mill in Spokane, Wash., had been completed, final closing of the deal had to be postponed pending surplus declaration and public advertising of the plants. Furthermore, the statistics maintained by the RFC and their public statements with respect to disposal transactions are related primarily to plants already declared surplus, thus obscuring the record of accomplishments to date and the size of the job ahead.

DISPOSAL ORGANIZATION IS INADEQUATE

Bottlenecks created through indiscriminate centralization in the hands of a few Washington officials of the RFC have been largely responsible for slowing down plant disposal.

While RFC field agencies may conduct negotiations, all transactions, regardless of size, must be submitted for approval to the RFC Board. Disposal recommendations received from the field have to pass through an elaborate chain of Washington officials. This process has been particularly slow because the personnel and floor space assigned by the RFC to these activities has been entirely inadequate. The final slow-down occurs because, with infrequent exceptions, only two officials have been designated, particularly in the field of general purpose plants, to present to the Board proposals which have been processed through the Washington office.

There can be no doubt that the RFC Board of Directors, with its attention concentrated, naturally, upon the numerous other problems coming before it, did not give adequate consideration to the magnitude of the task of plant disposal. Those on the RFC staff to whom the responsibility was given have been diligent and attentive in the performance of their duties, but the organization itself was inadequate. Under all of the circumstances, it is surprising that the few people comprising the organization were able to handle the number of plants disposed of so far.

Since the time of the RFC staff assigned to plant-disposal activities in Washington is taken up almost exclusively with day-to-day disposal negotiations for specific plants, little headway has been made with the development of a strong sales organization and selective sales policies.

MEDIUM-SIZED PLANTS MUST BE SOLD MORE QUICKLY

For example, out of 1,540 plants which are capable of independent operations, 1,116 plants each cost less than \$5,000,000, including land, buildings, and equipment. Out of these 1,116 plants, 650 are so equipped as to be capable of making products for which there is a good peacetime demand. An additional 250 to 300 plants, each costing less than \$5,000,000, are adaptable to the production of civilian-type items upon the replacement of special war equipment.

Special attention must be given to the problem of speeding up in every possible way the disposal of these 500 to 950 plants. Disposal at this time of these medium-sized general-purpose plants can contribute greatly to stemming inflation, providing jobs, and saving scarce building materials. The problem is (1) to what extent disposal activities with respect to these medium-sized plants

can be decentralized; (2) whether all commonly used selling methods for industrial real property are being employed; and (3) to what extent an understandable reluctance on the part of RFC to sell these plants on a stripped basis (after removal of all or portions of the plant machinery) is responsible for disposal delays. (Stripping results in inconvenience to Reconstruction Finance Corporation since it involves moving, storing, and disposing in several rather than one transaction of the machinery so removed.)

Government restrictions placed on industrial construction for the purpose of saving scarce building materials and labor for residential building will greatly increase the demand for Government-owned surplus plants and enhance the chance of speedy disposal at least of the medium-sized general-purpose plants.

IMPROVED ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES ARE REQUIRED

Increased decentralization of plant disposal activity cannot be achieved without a general strengthening of administrative procedures and practices now in effect. At present any appraisal of plant disposal progress is made difficult because of a lack of coordinated statistical material and statistical analysis. This is due, in large part, to the failure on the part of RFC and Surplus Property Administration to develop standard reporting definitions and to utilize statistics for controlling disposal progress and developing disposal programs.

The statistical data developed by RFC have instead primarily been used to prove that RFC is doing an outstanding job in recouping for the public purse a high percentage of the original investment. Basis for RFC's emphasis on this particular circumstance is the provision contained in section 2 of the Surplus Property Act which declares that it is one of the objectives of the act "to prevent, insofar as possible, unusual and excessive profits being made out of surplus property." Undue emphasis on this particular objective, however, is not conducive to the development of a balanced industrial plant disposal program in line with all the stated objectives of the Surplus Property Act.

BETTER USE SHOULD BE MADE OF PLANT EXPORT PERSONNEL

Overemphasis on high returns on individual sales is paralleled by an underutilization of the contents of the plant reports submitted pursuant to section 19 of the Surplus Property Act and the expert personnel which prepared these reports. One of the primary purposes of the plant reports which are required under section 19 is to insure an over-all rather than a piecemeal approach to plant disposal in the most important industries in which expansion at Government expense has taken place. The prompt and effective carrying out of the recommendations contained in the reports, unless disapproved by the Congress, is imperative. If, for example, "use value" is stipulated in one or more reports as basis for plant valuation, RFC appears to run counter to such recommendations in considering "reproduction value" or "modified reproduction value" as an important factor in arriving at a satisfactory sales price.

The reports so submitted and the expert personnel which prepared these reports should constitute one of the foremost assets of any organization responsible for plant disposal. Several of these reports have been acclaimed as excellent industrial analyses by members of the particular industries concerned. The know-how acquired by the personnel, however, has not in many instances been put to the best use by the negotiators who have represented RFC in disposal negotiations. It may be advisable in a reorgan-

ization of the plant-disposal personnel to assure better coordination between those who know the industry and those who know how to deal with potential purchasers. In addition to participating in negotiations, the expert personnel might be used to good advantage in sales drives which should be carried on within each of the industries on which reports have been filed.

PUBLICATION OF DISPOSAL AGENCY REGULATIONS

Decentralization of selling activity requires delegation of authority to field offices. This, in turn, entails formulation and publication of selling and negotiating procedures.

Section 9 (d) of the Surplus Property Act requires publication in the Federal Register not only of the regulations of the Surplus Property Administration but of the implementing regulations of the disposal agencies as well. To date RFC has not formulated and publicized such regulations with respect to plant disposal, and considerable confusion exists on the part of potential purchasers as to the procedures which they must follow and can expect to be followed by the RFC with respect to plant disposal. Public advertising for bids, to cite only one example, although required by Surplus Property Regulation No. 10, is an empty gesture or even a perversion of the requirement if postponed until after the completion of negotiations with a given purchaser.

CONCLUSIONS

Executive Order 9689 of January 31, 1946, calls for substantial organizational changes which are to be completed by March 25, 1946. These changes should be directed toward the prompt improvement of organization and procedures with respect to plant disposal. The Nation and the Congress must be assured that those responsible for surplus-plant disposal will make an energetic effort to achieve the long-range objectives stated in the Surplus Property Act. As part of this effort, the subcommittee recommends that consideration be given to the adoption of the following program:

1. Plants must be declared surplus promptly by the owning agencies. Paper work must be simplified to speed up surplus declarations. Failure on the part of owning agencies to declare plants surplus must be reported promptly to the Congress in accordance with section 11 (c) of the Surplus Property Act.

2. Selective disposal policies must be developed to assure speedy disposal, particularly of medium-sized general-purpose plants. Decentralization and more aggressive and better-timed sales campaigns are imperative. Decisions to strip plants of special equipment must be reached quickly.

3. Recommendations with respect to plant-disposal policies contained in reports submitted pursuant to section 19 of the Surplus Property Act must be carried out promptly and effectively.

4. Statistical analysis must be strengthened to form the basis for controlling disposal progress and developing disposal programs.

5. Regulations with respect to sales procedures implementing the general plant-disposal regulation prescribed by the Surplus Property Administrator must be formulated and published in the Federal Register as provided in section 9 (d) of the Surplus Property Act.

The program outlined above is not self-executing and is not likely to be effective without continued vigilance on the part of the Congress. Constant surveillance over owning agencies in particular is required so that in the event of failure upon their part speedily to declare property surplus, Congress may have available full information and, if necessary, may act itself. To this end it is suggested, therefore, that the Committee

on Military Affairs consider the desirability of urging the Appropriations Committee and the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses to give favorable consideration to making a substantial increase in the meager funds now available to the duly appointed Surplus Property Subcommittee for the purpose of exercising surveillance over all owning and disposal agencies. The legislative committee having legislative jurisdiction should be properly staffed and equipped to do its work.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, it will be remembered that when the surplus-property law was passed among the primary purposes that were outlined by Congress as a guide in the disposition of surplus property was the encouragement of the establishment in the United States of free competitive industry. The Congress was well aware of the fact that in order to win the war the people of the United States, through funds raised by taxes and by the sale of bonds, had built an extraordinary number of industrial plants. I believe that few persons in the United States realize that the Government of the United States actually owns more than 50 percent of all the industrial plant facilities in the United States. Obviously, it would be a very easy thing, with the Government owning such a tremendous amount of industrial facilities, for the Government to retain the ownership and engage in the operation of plants, but the Congress of the United States and the people of the United States have, apparently without material exception, been of the opinion that these plants should be used by free private competitive industry.

The burden of the report which I am filing shows that to date progress in the disposal of these plants has been very slow. Probably less than 12 percent of all the plants owned by the Government have been sold or leased to date. This report contains certain recommendations with respect to the policy which should be followed. It also points out, in effect, that the Congress of the United States has the power to declare plants surplus. If the owning agencies do not act speedily enough to declare these plants surplus, and thus make them susceptible of sale or lease, then the Congress of the United States may step in and do so by legislative enactment.

The committee has recommended consideration by the Appropriations Committee and by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate of the desirability of equipping the Military Affairs Committee, which has legislative jurisdiction of this problem, with a sufficient staff to make it possible for that committee constantly to maintain close surveillance of the handling of these plants by the owning agencies.

I recommend to Senators an examination of the statistics given in the report. In an appendix to the report will be found a list of all the plants which have been disposed of by sale or lease prior to January 31. I am happy to say that the knowledge that this report was about to be filed has apparently had the effect of stimulating some of the owning agencies to act in declaring plants surplus.

I am happy to say also that substantial progress has been made in handling the great and difficult problem of aluminum. Before the war aluminum production and fabrication were practically in the hands of one great company. Congress thought it was desirable, in order to prevent the drift toward totalitarianism, to encourage competition in that field. Plants in Arkansas have been disposed of to the Reynolds Co., as the Senate already knows; and I am happy to say that the Aluminum Co. of America contributed very materially to the successful solution of that problem. It cooperated with the Surplus Property Administration in making possible the sale of the Arkansas plants.

A few moments ago I was advised by Colonel O'Brien, of the War Assets Corporation, that another substantial step toward the establishment of competition in the aluminum field has been taken. The War Assets Corporation is announcing this afternoon that the Government plants at Spokane—one an aluminum-reduction plant and the other a sheet-rolling mill—have been leased for 5 years to the Kaiser-Frazier and the Kaiser Cargo interests. It seems to me that this announcement is of particular significance, because it means that the door is opening to the stimulation of production in a private competitive economy, without monopoly, which will be the salvation of the capitalistic system, and I firmly believe of the system of democratic government, that is to say, by, for, and of the people.

I am very happy indeed to have the opportunity this afternoon to announce the disposal of those plants, because now we have three large and efficient producers in the aluminum industry, a condition which has not heretofore existed. It demonstrates that the disposal of the tremendous plants owned by the Government and built by the people of the United States can be carried on in such a way as to stimulate a free economy.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, on behalf of the distinguished majority leader, the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] I wish to state that it is the purpose not to consider legislation tomorrow, but the Senate will meet tomorrow, when the distinguished junior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ] will read the Farewell Address of George Washington.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session,
The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

As in executive session,
The following favorable report of a nomination was submitted:

By Mr. THOMAS of Utah, from the Committee on Military Affairs:

Vivian B. Collins for appointment as State director of selective service for Florida under the provisions of section 10 (a) (3) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended.

RECESS

Mr. HILL. I move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 33 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Friday, February 22, 1946, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate February 21 (legislative day of January 18), 1946:

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

The following-named persons to be foreign-service officers, unclassified, vice consuls of career, and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America:

Robert W. Adams, of Texas.
Edward W. Clark, of New Jersey.
Richard M. Herndon, of Pennsylvania.
William K. Leonhart, of West Virginia.
James V. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts.
Lee E. Metcalf, of Texas.
Joseph J. Montllor, of New York.
Edwin C. Rendall, of Illinois.
Malcolm Toon, of Massachusetts.
Kinsley Twining, of New York.
Alfred W. Wells, of New York.
Gordon J. Wright, of Oregon.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

O. Max Gardner, of North Carolina, to be Under Secretary of the Treasury.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

Raymond V. Bowers for appointment as Assistant Chief, Research and Statistics Division, national headquarters, Selective Service System, under the provisions of section 10 (a) (3) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended.

Compensation for the position of Assistant Chief, Research and Statistics Division, national headquarters, Selective Service System, will be at the rate of \$6,230 per annum.

Philip H. Bartholomew for appointment as State medical advisor for Nebraska, under the provisions of section 10 (a) (3) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended.

Compensation for the position of State medical advisor for Nebraska, will be at the rate of \$5,180 per annum.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

Maj. Gen. Harry Schmidt to be a lieutenant general in the Marine Corps, for temporary service, from the 1st day of March 1946.

IN THE COAST GUARD

Admiral Russell R. Waesche, United States Coast Guard, to be placed on the retired list of the Coast Guard with the rank of admiral, effective the 1st day of January 1946, pursuant to section 4 of the act approved the 21st day of March, 1945 (Public Law 20, 79th Cong.).

POSTMASTERS

The following-named persons to be postmasters:

GEORGIA

Ovendar L. Webb, Lenox, Ga., in place of R. B. Allen, transferred.

KANSAS

Kenneth L. Kincheloe, Centerville, Kans. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

MARYLAND

Margaret S. Cross, Queenstown, Md., in place of M. C. Bishop, resigned.

NEW YORK

Elsie B. Henderson, Circleville, N. Y. Office became Presidential July 1, 1945.
Fannie S. Raymond, Yaphank, N. Y., in place of M. A. Scesny, resigned.

OHIO

Lucy M. Dye, East Springfield, Ohio. Office became Presidential July 1, 1945.
Robert G. Clark, South Vienna, Ohio., in place of W. C. Ray, retired.

PENNSYLVANIA

Joseph F. Moran, Chinchilla, Pa., in place of A. S. Maynard, retired.
Andrew T. Ofsonka, East Vandergrift, Pa., in place of Stella Yakowonis, resigned.
Hugh W. Billingsley, Flourtown, Pa., in place of C. V. Finley, resigned.
Leon R. Leddy, Port Clinton, Pa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1945.
Almeda K. Francisco, St. Petersburg, Pa., in place of M. F. Ritts, retired.

VIRGINIA

B. Frank May, Falls Church, Va., in place of C. M. Sale, transferred.
Charles B. Lovelace, South Boston, Va., in place of E. S. Slate, deceased.

CONFIRMATION

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate February 21 (legislative day of January 18), 1946:

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

Paul A. Porter to be Administrator, Office of Price Administration.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1946

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Saviour of the world, the hope of every nation, grant that we may live generously each day for the good of others. Only when we breathe the spirit of the Golden Rule will the world become new. In the sacred name of liberty, in the cause of human brotherhood, deliver us from looking through the distorted glass of self-love and self-interest. O crown our souls with the loyal and helpful things which make life sweet and fair, blest with the sustaining power of religious faith, whose need we shall never outgrow until we outgrow temptation and sorrow. Thou who didst touch this earth with Thy holy feet and made a sacrament of labor, O help us to look up and heed the old injunction that man shall not live by bread alone. Allow no condition or circumstance to embitter or rend our hearts; by sympathy we shall win, and by forgiveness we shall conquer. In the name of Him who loved even His enemies, Christ our Redeemer. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

The SPEAKER. The Chair prefers not to recognize Members for 1-minute speeches today.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. OUTLAND asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the